THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1932 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 273

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Home Loan Banks Open Doors

Spain Seizes Church's Wealth

Boy Scouts Plan Great Grove

Belfast Rioters Get Relief

Naval Ensigns Just Won't Wed

THE 12 branch banks of the Federal Home Loan System open their doors for business. They have an initial capital of $134,000,000, resources of $1,500,000,000. All sections of the United States anticipate immediate benefits. Encumbered homes will be saved and repaired; new homes will start to build. Building and loan associations and similar institutions will renew their working capital upon depositing their mortgage securities. Individuals, too, will be served. Thus flowers one of President Hoover's favorite projects. He wishes mature home-owners to save and improve their homes—He wishes young couples to acquire homes in the youth of their married life.

¶ Spain prepares to take over all churches, cathedrals, palaces, art objects, gems and other treasures of the Roman Catholic Church. Confiscation is provided in a statute for religious congregations submitted to the Cortes by President Alcala Zamora. Passage without serious opposition is anticipated. The treasures, accumulating since Spain began its conquests in the New World, are almost priceless. The state offers its justification for taking the property—The state gave it to the church.

¶ Europe believes progress is being made in luring Germany back into the Disarmament Conference. Berlin flatly refuses to go to Geneva for a four-power parley, but intimates it might go to Lausanne or The Hague. The real issue isn't one of place, as France and Britain know, but of whether Germany can get arms equality definitely conceded before it jumps into the fracas at Geneva. Premier Herriot and Prime Minister MacDonald are happy, seeing matters moving nicely—The hesitating, halting and hallooing are the formalities that diplomacy demands.

¶ Boy Scouts dedicate a national historical grove of trees in Anacostia Park, Washington. Dan Beard, the veteran Scout leader, presides as six saplings, scions of trees famous in United States history, are given places in the grove. The first is the descendant of a walnut tree on George Washington's estate at Mount Vernon. More young blue-bloods of treedom will be brought here each year by the Scouts to swell the grove, which is expected, 25 years hence, to be both beautiful and stirring in its deep significance—Few trees will be able to boast family trees like these.

¶ Belfast's rioting fades out as practical steps are taken to remove the cause. The British Home Office and the city authorities confer over an increased scale of relief payments to the unemployed, news of which is transmitted to the trade unions. Tom Mann, veteran British Communist agitator, arrives from England for the avowed purpose of stirring the discontent and promoting a general strike, but is promptly deported as a disturber under the civil power act. He bewails the fact that he can't administer Communism's remedies to the sufferers—that he can't pour salt and vinegar into their wounds.

¶ The United States will find 1933 chiefly a blue and green season so far as automobile license plates are concerned. The American Automobile Association learns that 34 states will come out with new color schemes, 13 states and the District of Columbia will stick to the old, and New Mexico hasn't yet decided. Eight states go in for white numerals on a blue background, six for white on green, five for black on orange, four for yellow on black, and four for black on white. These colors hold for motorists who change their license plates promptly on Jan. 1—Those who disobediently do not will find the outlook altogether blue.

¶ Geneva sees battle lines forming for the League fight over the Lytton report on Manchuria. Turkey is appointed to the directing Committee of Nineteen, being the only Asiatic member. Japanese and Chinese agents deluge the press with documents. Meanwhile, Henry Pu Yi, President of Manchukuo, is reported as dreaming he is again to reign over a sizable portion of China. He intimates that Jehol, Hopei, Shantung and Shansi Provinces will be captured and brought under his ruling—from a throne marked "Made in Japan."

¶ The U. S. Navy formally puts the ban on marriage for ensigns. Secretary Adams signs the debated order prohibiting graduates of the Annapolis Naval Academy from entering the matrimonial state for two years. The reason assigned for this resumption of a former rule is that marriage interferes with the careers of young naval officers. Midshipmen are expected to go on losing their hearts in Academy days as heretofore, but they will take their tactics from another chapter in the instruction manual—How to behave during a long engagement.

Reich Rejects Arms Parley Until Equality Is Accepted

Discards Franco-British Selection of Geneva as Site of Negotiations—Press Supports Government in Taking Decisive Stand

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 15—Germany, while still willing to confer with other nations upon its demand for equality, under no circumstances will attend such a conference in Geneva.

The Foreign Office today amplified its viewpoint following its definite refusal last night to attend the conference, as outlined by M. Edouard Herriot and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald after their London conversations.

Although the German decision seems to hang upon a detail no larger than a point upon a map, the Reich points out that the selection of Geneva instead of London is fraught with precarious diplomatic consequences. Germany declares it cannot participate in anything approaching disarmament discussions until an agreement has been reached on its equality of status. The Government is apprehensive that at Geneva it will inevitably be drawn into disarmament questions by the proximity of such events as the recent French criticisms of the alleged military character of the German police force before the disarmament subcommittee.

Moreover Wilhelmstrasse in criticizing France and England for their decision to hold the conference at Geneva charges that France, by the selection of a location "impossible" for Germany, has attempted to shift the blame for torpedoing the conference to the Reich's shoulders.

The German attitude is summed up in the statement of the Reich Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, to the British chargé d'affaires that Germany "on principle" favors a conference to solve the equality problem, but could not approach Geneva until a decision on equality has been reached.

The press is almost unanimously supporting the Government's refusal, although some apprehension is expressed over policies drawing Germany into isolation. One of the more nationalistically inclined papers speaks of the new foreign policy since the German retreat from

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

FARMERS UNITE IN CO-OPERATIVE SALES PROJECT

Sixty Producers, for Most Part Fruit Growers, Join Movement

A farmer-controlled marketing agency, which is expected to open the way for farmers to realize higher prices on their produce without an increase in the cost to consumers, got a start yesterday, as the first organization of its kind in New England.

With the linking of 60 large producers, most of them fruit growers, in the coöperative sales scheme discussions lasting for years have been brought to a head, according to Mr. W. E. Ingham, manager of the new organization. In brief, the new plan aims to do away with the jobber as a link in the producer-to-consumer routing of produce.

By eliminating the jobber, farmers in New England will be able to sell their produce to retailers at the lowest average prices in many years, Mr. Ingham predicted. The idea has been talked over for a long time, he said, and, now that it has started, it may spread over a wide territory.

While most of the producers interested in the plan are fruit growers, some are agriculturists on a broad scale. To some extent, the new organization will draw traffic away from the Faneuil Hall market, Mr. Ingham believed, where farmers are already anticipating removal to less congested territory.

But the greatest advantage of the coöperative organization is the ease in marketing afforded the farmer, Mr. Ingham added. His produce will pass through fewer hands, overhead expenses will be reduced, and eventually farm prices should be made more uniform, he thought. The whole theory, he said, is to stabilize the farm produce market.

Whether the lower costs of marketing will be passed along to the consumer is a question that Mr. Ingham says the retailers must decide.

Mr. H. T. Raymond of Natick was elected president of the coöperative organization and Mr. Ingham became manager because of his long experience as an independent commission man in the Boston market. The associated producers will ship through the Associated Fruit and Produce Growers, the new organization, which will engage a staff of salesmen to sell in the open market. Distributing centers will be maintained in Natick, Framingham and Sutton, where warehouses are now controlled by member producers.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 13
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

We Go to Vote 1
Events Tonight 2
Book Reviews and Literary News 5
Interior Decoration and Antiques 7
Educational 8
The Home Forum 9
"The narrow way"
(With German Translation)
News of Art, Music and the Theater 12
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

Lady Astor and Mrs. Margaret Wintringham today debate the question: Should women organize apart from men? Both have had experience in the British Parliament, and both understand how to make a point. Editorial page.

Would you believe it? Rugs now are designed to suggest certain things to the person walking on them! Read "New Ideas in Handmade Rugs" on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page—and study the accompanying picture.

You may have a friend who will thank you for mentioning the article on the Braille "pocket slate" to him. And while you are on the Educational page, look over the list of books in "Temperance Teaching Aids." And if you have time, read "Improving Our Two-Way Speech."

Another Editor's Puzzle awaits your blue pencil. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

On Monday Professor Carver will give a reason for retaining the Eighteenth Amendment which, we believe, cannot be successfully controverted. "Prohibition Facts."

Readers have been requesting more Rime-O-Grams based on the Bible, and they usually get what they ask for. So next week Monday, Wednesday, Friday) these poetical puzzles will conceal the names of books of the Bible.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page.

NATIONALIZING OF CHURCH LAND BEGINS IN SPAIN

Roman Catholics Limited to 'Necessary' Property Strictly Controlled

MADRID, Oct. 15 (AP)—The process of nationalizing the property of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain was begun today by the Government.

Exactly one year after the National Assembly ended the most bitter of its controversies connected with the new Constitution, that over the religious clauses, the Government introduced the nationalization bill in the Assembly last night. It was considered certain to pass.

It requires the Roman Catholic Church to give up all its great cathedrals, its ancient churches and its extensive lands, as well as all the jewels and objects of art in its possession, among them some of the greatest treasures in the world. It makes it necessary, hereafter, for the church to pay for the maintenance of its places of worship.

The new law will permit the Roman Catholic Church to have no more property than is "absolutely necessary," and that will be nationalized. It also requires all religious worship to be conducted within doors, unless a special permit to hold outdoor services is obtained.

So long as members of the orders are Spaniards, it provides, they may be named freely by the church authorities.

Increased Activity of Drys Believed to Be a Good Omen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Supporters of the prohibition laws have reason for encouragement in the increased activity of dry forces throughout the United States, according to Mrs. John Ferguson, honorary president of the National Council of Federated Church Women.

This sentiment, Mrs. Ferguson says, is becoming articulate through organized groups working to maintain the Eighteenth Amendment and to reëlect President Hoover.

Mrs. Ferguson returned here recently from a speaking tour in the middle West and South under auspices of the Allied Forces for Prohibition and left here again a few days later for a campaign in New England and the Pacific Coast, which will continue until election day. During the first tour, she spoke at Cleveland, Columbus, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Indianapolis, Louisville, and several other cities.

"President Hoover has thrown to drys in the United States the greatest challenge they have ever had to meet and they are accepting it by launching a vast program of activity to awaken sentiment in support of the prohibition law," Mrs. Ferguson declared. "The demand for speakers on the dry cause is so insistent in all parts of the United States that it is impossible to take advantage of all the opportunities offered for spreading information on the subject.

"Since my return here, I have received numerous letters from persons in cities where I spoke asking me to return and give additional addresses in their communities. This gives an indication of the keen interest and marked activity there is in prohibition work at present.

"Winning the presidential campaign is only the immediate objective of the drys. Their ultimate goal must be a vigorous program of temperance education to create and crystallize dry sentiment in this country and to give wide publicity to the immense advantages and benefits that prohibition has brought to the United States. The drys must realize that there is a long, hard road ahead of them if they expect to overthrow wet propaganda.

"The country is ready for such a program of temperance education now. Many persons who have talked carelessly about enforcement of the dry law and sometimes yielded to the argument that repeal was necessary in order to appease sentiment that opposed prohibition are waking up now that it has become a great issue and are determining that they will not permit the saloon to return or take a chance at losing all that has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

77—Is Education the Only Means of Combating a Social Evil?

IT IS not the only way. It might be the best way if all the education were on the right side, that is, if it were all directed against the evil. But if there is as much education and propaganda for as against the evil, education gets us nowhere. There will be propaganda in its favor so long as money is to be made by spreading it. When, in addition, no one has any personal or financial interest in combating it, most of the "education" will be on the wrong side.

There was a time when the church and the school were the most effective agencies for changing tastes, habits, and standards of conduct. Modern advertising now rivals them. Unfortunately, modern advertising is always on the side of the money maker. If the money maker is running a useful business, advertising may be a good thing. If he is running a socially harmful business, advertising is a bad thing; and the more skillful it is, the worse it is.

No money maker seems to find it to his interest to advertise abstinence or even temperance and sobriety. There are plenty of money makers who find that it pays to advertise and popularize the drinking of liquor. They hire the most skillful propagandists in the world. Law alone can curb that kind of "education."

RUSH FOR LOANS MARKS OPENING OF HOME BANK

Cambridge Institution Receives Many Applications for Help

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Cambridge, New England branch, launched its life raft today and scores of small home owners from Boston and suburbs clambered on.

A good-sized crowd flocked in at 9 o'clock when the doors opened under the freshly painted sign in Kendall Square. Employees in four glass cages began to hand out application blanks. Each cage contained a big placard. Two said: "Applications for positions received here." The other two said: "Applications for mortgages received here." The demand for jobs was nearly as great as the request for loans.

Persons who lined up at a long shelf to fill in the application blanks for mortgages appeared to represent the rank and file of most any community—the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker apparently were there. Most of the applicants were about middle age; there were many women.

As applicants transacted their preliminary requirements and went out others flocked in at about the same steady pace. Always there seemed to be about a score around the cages and the long shelf.

The first person to tender his application for a mortgage was a Somerville man. Mr. F. O. Conant, who is helping out in the organization of the home loan institution, handled the application, which revealed that the applicant's house is assessed for $1000 above the purchase price.

He lives in the city that has just announced an increase of nearly $10 in the tax rate; where an indignation meeting of citizens was held this week to protest against what they believe is an extravagant administration of the city government. On the dotted line after the question, "Has property been sold for taxes?" the first applicant wrote: "I don't think so."

In accordance with the specifications of the form sheet, the applicant gave the names of the institutions to which he has applied for loans and also set out the reasons given for being declined the advance. The law provides that the Federal Home Loan Bank cannot make a loan to a home owner if he can procure funds elsewhere.

The applicant gave the names of three outstanding banks where he had tried to obtain a loan and failed. The answer to the first attempt was, "No definite answer." The answer to the second was, "Limit of absorption reached." The third refusal was based on the bank's stipulation that the property "had to be modern or in exceptional condition." His house was built about 1870. He said it needed repairs inside.

Newspapermen and photographers flocked in with the applicants for mortgages — and jobs. Messengers came with baskets of cut flowers, a customary rite on a bank's opening day. Electric flash bulbs popped as

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Huge Government Structure Of United States Built Upon Basis of Informed Citizenry

Power of Ballot More Evident in Washington, Where Distribution of $2,336,000,000 Is Intrusted to 533 Elected Officials

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Sixth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Voters in doubt about ballot power might be convinced after a visit to offices of Congressmen in Washington. Elections haunt their steps. "Out home," someone is always electioneering to take their seats. Every two years they face the music of ballot boxes.

Senators and the President enjoy more breathing space. But their six-year and four-year terms follow up or aim toward another election. Only justices of federal courts may sit their benches with assurance of a job "during good behavior."

American voters have more than 2,000,000 persons on federal pay rolls determined by their votes. These pay rolls total more than $2,336,000,000, including pensions. Voters intrust distribution of this huge pay roll to 533 elected officials.

Civil service has removed many abuses of the old "spoils system," in which appointive offices were handed around as rewards for political service. But civil service merely narrows the field of selection to a list of "top men" among those proved by examination to be fitted for special work. Final choice rests with the appointing official.

Men intrusted with such responsibilities should measure up to them. The country has men equal to it. Voters must seek them out and put them in power.

A blank check capable of drawing millions of dollars from the people is signed by voters, so to speak, even in local American elections. When the nation goes to the polls, sums step up into billions. In the two-year term of a Congressman, about $8,000,000,000 will be spent by the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

PLANS SHAPING FOR MAKING WAR DEBT AID FARMER

Hoover Proposal in His Des Moines Address Being Worked Into Form

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 — President Hoover's plan, as enunciated at Des Moines, to grant foreign nations reductions in their war debt payments due the United States in return for expansion of American agricultural markets abroad, is rapidly being worked into a practical form for presentation to Congress in December, it was learned today.

Gratified by the cordial reception accorded this proposal, as being a sound practical method of relieving the American farmer while at the same time solving the aggravated war debt situation, the President has been working with Commerce, Treasury and Agriculture Department representatives to perfect details and machinery for putting the plan into operation.

Several methods have been proposed and discussed. The one generally favored and the one most likely of being adopted involves an act of Congress authorizing the Treasury to credit foreign nations on their anual war debt payments sums equal to a percentage of agricultural purchases for that year in excess of the average for 1923 to 1925 projected to allow for normal increase.

Under the plan as at present being considered Great Britain would be allowed a credit of 25 per cent for all her agricultural purchases above the annual base value while other debtor nations would be accorded smaller credit percentages in proportion to the more favorable character of their debt settlements.

France, having settled her debts to the United States on a basis of roughly 50 cents on the dollar, would be allowed a credit of probably about 15 per cent, while Italy, which settled for roughly 25 cents on the dollar, would receive a credit of 7½ per cent. Great Britain's settlement was on a basis of about 80 cents on the dollar.

Presentation to Congress of the plan will be contingent, of course, on Mr. Hoover's reëlection. If he fails the whole matter of war debt revision will be left untouched for the new Administration to handle.

The plan is in line with a definite recognition by the Hoover Administration that the whole war debt problem must be reconsidered and some more satisfactory composition reached. The present plan has the strong point in its favor that while it promises to debtors the relief they are demanding, it at the same time preserves the obligation intact for the full 60-year period.

The extent of relief accorded to each debtor nation by the plan would depend entirely on the individual actions of that country. No treaty would be necessary. Congress would authorize the credits, and it would then be a matter for each debtor to decide if it wished to avail itself of the opportunity, and if so to devise its own methods for increasing agricultural purchases.

Debtors could accomplish this increase by various methods such as direct governmental purchase, modification of tariff schedules or the dissemination of propaganda to encourage the purchase of American produce.

Machinery for arranging the credit in the United States would be simple. The Department of Commerce would certify to the Treasury at the end of each year the extent of purchases in excess of the normal basic amount on which credit would be computed. The Treasury would then grant to each country credit against its debt equivalent to its percentage of its excess purchases.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS $1,936,031

Duties collected by customs officials on imports of foreign merchandise, in accordance with the tariff law, at the Massachusetts customs district, for the month of September, amounted to $1,936,031, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. For the first nine months of 1932 the collections totaled $13,802,487.

LYTTON BOARD TO HEAR OWN DATA DEBATED

Turkey Elected to Place on Committee to Adjudicate Far East Dispute

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 15—The League Council in a private session today invited all members of the Lytton commission to be present when the Council takes up their report on Manchuria Nov. 14. There is every indication that all of the members will accept Brig.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, American member, is still in Europe and can easily arrange to be here.

The presence of these commissioners is expected to give additional weight and conclusiveness to the Council's deliberations. It is more than likely they will also be invited to attend the session of the extraordinary Assembly of the League which will meet next month to consider the Far East question.

The Assembly yesterday took one more step in preparation for the forthcoming debates on the Sino-Japanese dispute when it elected Turkey to a place on the Committee of 19 which has Manchurian affairs in hand. A vacancy on this committee occurred as the result of Czechoslovakia's election to the League Council. Turkey is the only Asiatic state on the committee. Japan abstained from voting at this election, but no serious opposition to the choice of the Ottoman state was offered by either Japanese or Chinese sympathizers.

Geneva is becoming the focus for intensive propaganda by both parties in the Sino-Japanese dispute. Mr. George Bronson Rea, American, acting as councilor for the Manchukuo Government, made a public address here yesterday in defense of the régime established there under Japan's occupation. He announced that General Ching would shortly arrived here to present the Manchukuo case. Both the Chinese and Japanese missions have supplied the press with voluminous documentation supporting their respective claims.

British Liberals Offer Trade Plan

GLASGOW, Oct. 15 (AP)—Sir Herbert Samuel, who resigned as Home Secretary in the National Government because he was opposed to increased tariffs, pledged today the support of the Liberty Party to the cause of home rule for Scotland. The pledge was made in an address here.

Later at Perth, Sir Herbert outlined five points of a program he said was designed to ease unemployment in the United Kingdom. The five points were: Free channels for world trade; development of trade with Soviet Russia; active measures to rejuvenate agriculture; establishment of free use of capital; lessening of the tax burden.

In both announcements political commentators professed to see the start of a determined effort by the Liberals to regain the place in the world from which they have gradually slipped during the last few years.

DEBUCHI TO RETURN AS JAPANESE ENVOY

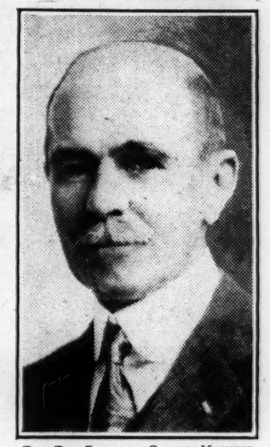
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 15—It appears certain that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi has won a complete victory over the alleged clique in the Foreign Office which has been opposing his return to Washington as Ambassador.

A spokesman said the Foreign Minister, Count Yasuya Uchida, has definitely decided that Mr. Debuchi will leave Tokyo Oct. 22, visiting Osaka.

He will tour Manchuria, returning to Japan Nov. 2, and then departing for Washington via Vladivostok, Siberia and Europe, reaching Washington in mid-December. It is understood that influential American friends suggested that Mr. Debuchi's return to Washington would be welcomed.

Associates on Bar Render Them Honor



Top, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood
Bottom, Associated Press

Top:
JUDGE CLARENCE E. MARTIN

Bottom:
DR. JOHN HENRY WIGMORE

Ideals of Bar Declared Path To Real Peace

France, Great Britain and United States Urged to Work to That End

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—America, Britain and France were rallied to the common task of meeting current political and economic disturbances in a united front by distinguished speakers before the American Bar Association here yesterday.

The Marquis of Reading, former Lord Chief Justice of England, looked to the coming economic conference as the world's only hope for the immediate future. Referring to disturbances in the Far East, he insisted that not armed sanctions but the enforcing power of world public opinion could preserve the peace.

He said the representative British attitude on world coöperation, was based upon intangible alliances composed of common ideals and traditions. He stressed the unity of American and British lawyers under the same legal fundamentals, and gave this as a key to Anglo-American understanding.

M. Paul Reynaud, former French Minister of Justice, presented an argument for coöperation through definite machinery and organization. In a succession of citations from American leaders of both parties before, during, and since the World War, he defended France's case for peace based on armed organization.

In Theodore Roosevelt's words, he insisted that "Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power."

"French peasants did not invent, the expression, 'safety first,'" said M. Reynaud, "but they believe in it."

The French spokesman warmly welcomed America's latest pledge in the movement for organized peace expressed in Mr. Henry L. Stimson's definition last August that consultation between signatories is absolutely implicit in the Pact of Paris.

Democracy and peace, said M. Reynaud, face together a serious test. This means, he said, "that our common work is not finished. The great democracies, America, Great Britain and France have a common duty to perform. They have to prove that the régime of liberty is able to meet any economic disturbance today in the same way as they met yesterday that greater trouble, the World War."

The world needs to remember Benjamin Franklin's injunction, the French orator pointed out—"Hang together or we hang separately." But until world organization is strong enough, he insisted that France must look to its own self-defense and prevent invasion.

Finally, like Lord Reading, M. Reynaud, called up "the men of our profession to take the lead in the fighting with pride and hope for these aims—democracy and peace, for which we lawyers stand."

STONE FILES FINAL REPORT

Judge Arthur P. Stone yesterday filed in the Middlesex Probate Court a second and final account of his handling as administrator of the estate of Dr. Genevieve Clarke of Cambridge. This account shows that he has paid the estate $12,912.94, the sum charged to him by Judge C. C. Campbell after a recent hearing, plus $1500 interest. He thus has complied with the order of the court.

HOOVER PINS NEW HOPE ON FOUR STATES

Seeks to Clinch Wavering West by Speech at Cleveland

RESULT MAY TURN TIDE OF ELECTION

President to Put Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio to the Test

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD HOOVER SPECIAL TRAIN, Oct. 15—Starting forth on the second crucial trip of his campaign for reëlection, President Hoover today was bound for Cleveland, determined to hammer home the Administration's case for a second term with the same vigor and aggressiveness which he displayed in his Des Moines speech last week.

At brief stops in small towns in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania along the way, crowds greeted the visiting President and cheered him as he came out on the rear platform to acknowledge their salutations.

Once again tonight the whole nation will be blanketed with the radiocast of his speech, which will be the third major address since the campaign started. The document was not complete early today, and the prospect is that it will be finished only a little before Mr. Hoover delivers it. The speech will probably deal with those industrial problems which are now uppermost in the thoughts of the politically important states around Ohio.

The speech is addressed primarily to the wavering Republican voters in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, which states are all normally Republican, but which this year are uncertain in their allegiance. With a total of 88 electoral votes involved in this block of central states, a victory in all four of them by Republicans would probably swing the election, particularly if Mr. Hoover can count on carrying the eastern seaboard from Bangor to Baltimore.

Stops Along the Way

At Martinsburg, W. Va., a crowd greeted the President and Mrs. Hoover. "My friends in Martinsburg, it is always a pleasure to be here," Mr. Hoover said. "I always get a particular pleasure in crossing this State. This promise that you are going to participate in this campaign is encouraging and heartening and I thank you for it."

At Cumberland, Md., Mr. Hoover defended the tariff system, which he said originally began in Maryland.

"The Democratic Party," he said, "opposed the protective tariff. Even if no other reminder were needed, the mills of Cumberland would recall the importance of the protective tariff. If it were not for that Republican policy, these celanese mills would be closed down this minute.

"The people of Maryland had a large part in the passage of the first protective tariff in our country. On April 11, 1789, a group of manufacturing workers and others of Baltimore joined in a petition to President Washington and the first session of the first Congress. It was, indeed, the first petition filed with the Congress.

"They prayed that the new Government would render the country independent in fact as well as in name and give early attention to the encouragement and protection of American manufacturers and workmen by invoking upon all foreign articles which can be made in America such duties as would give a just and decided preference to their labors and thereby discontinue that trade which tended to so materially injure them.

"President Washington responded to the petition and the first piece of legislation passed by the Congress and signed by the First President was a protective tariff.

Depends on Tariff

"From that day to this the State of Maryland has had this independence which its citizens demanded. It has grown constantly in strength. And not only are the industries of Maryland today dependent on protective tariff, but a large part of her agriculture as well. Your dairy products, truck products, wheat, corn, livestock are so near the seaboard that the countries of cheap production could penetrate your markets and do great injury to your farming industry.

"You will find that today practically every farm article produced in the State of Maryland could be imported for less than the present price, depressed as those prices may be.

"The Democratic Party is opposed to a protective tariff. It proposed to reduce these tariffs. In its platform in lieu of a protective tariff it proposes a competitive tariff for revenue. It denounces the present tariffs as exhorbitant. Their candidates and supporting orators demand reduction in the face of depreciating currencies in foreign countries during the last 12 months which have resulted in still further reduction of their living standards.

"Indeed the increase in imports into our country of certain lines of manufacture by virtue of this depreciation is already beginning to displace our workmen in certain localities. I would submit to the thoughtful citizens of Maryland that your first interest lies in sustaining the party whose policies and whose candidates alone can be relied upon to maintain protection to your jobs,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

LAND ECONOMIC SURVEY URGED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Saving of Thousands of Dollars to State Forecast as Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass., Oct. 15—Thousands of dollars annually would be saved by the Commonwealth, its business men and farmers for a comparatively small investment by the launching of a proposed state land economic survey, Prof. Frederick K. Morris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology told a gathering of eminent geologists and foresters here yesterday.

We need a geological survey, the professor explained, not to disclose hidden gold, coal or iron, for we have none of commercial value, but we have clean gravels and coarse sand for building, rock to crush for road-making, marble which lies undeveloped while we use imported stone, underground waters which seep away unused while we drill costly wells in vain, and other natural undeveloped resources which would give work to the unemployed and impetus to our industries.

Professor Morris was the outstanding speaker at the third annual Land Economic Conference sponsored by the Massachusetts Forestry Association. In addition to making his own address, he bore a message from Prof. Samuel C. Prescott, dean of Science at Technology, who was forced to be absent.

Aside from resources which we could dig up and sell, the Technology authority continued, a survey would save money for the State and its citizens by revealing the quality of rocks and the character of the soil, farmers would know where to settle to raise their crops to the best advantage, and industries would know at a glance where the State promises the best resources for water power.

He pointed out that so many losses had been incurred by the Commonwealth due to the lack of knowledge of its rocks, soils and ground waters that the saving to the state treasury alone would make the survey a profitable investment.

Professor Prescott's message to the experts included the recommendation of a general program of investigation, first of all, over a series of years, with the object of planning a long-term program of development. He proposed the drawing together of all departments of government and education for coordinated study and the securing of information at a minimum of expense to the Commonwealth and its taxpayers.

Although originally a pioneer in the field of geological survey, Massachusetts was pictured as a "back number" in modernizing its mappings by Prof. Albert Haertlein, department of civil engineering, Harvard. The State's maps contain many inaccuracies, he said, which should be rectified. Modern devices, such as the airplane, he explained, have made it possible to draw up geological surveys, the costs of which heretofore have been almost prohibitive. For this reason he emphasized that the proposed survey was in no way a raid on the state treasury.

It was also pointed out that the geologists themselves were so enthusiastic about the advantages of the survey that they had contributed heavy sums out of their own pockets to conduct preliminary surveys to "show the State" what could be accomplished along this line.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, chairman of the conference, directed attention to the aims of the economic survey.

Prior to last night's meeting, Mr. W. O. Johnson of Woronoco was re-elected chairman of the town forestry committee of the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

Rush for Loans Marks Opening of Home Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Herbert F. Taylor Jr. president of the bank, posed beside a desk load of roses and blue and yellow autumn flowers.

Bank officials view the opening as an epoch in the history of banking. They regard the legislation, affecting the home owners of the country directly and business indirectly, as one of the most constructive steps of the last decade designed not only to keep the country on an even keel during the present slump but helping the average citizen in the future as well. The bank's present quarters are only temporary. Plans are under way to obtain quarters either in Central or Harvard Squares, Cambridge.

Home Loan Banks Are Opened in Twelve United States Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—The 12 branch banks of the Federal Home Loan System opened their doors for business for the first time today, ready to lend their resources toward liquefying the small home mortgage market. On its present capital basis, it is estimated the resources of the system will total something more than $1,500,000,000.

The minimum capital set for the banks a month ago by the Federal Home Loan Board was $134,000,000. Of this sum, up to $125,000,000 can be supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Whether the remaining $9,000,000 was raised by subscriptions taken out by prospective members of the system in the last 30 days could not be determined this morning.

Books Closed

Subscription books in 45 cities in all parts of the country closed last night and returns were not complete early today. Board members have expressed confidence that subscriptions received at the last minute would bring the total up to the $9,000,000 needed.

Cities in which banks began operation today are Cambridge, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Penna.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Evanston, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Little Rock, Ark.; Topeka, Kan.; Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif.

All sections of the country are expected to benefit from the operation of the new system. In not all states are building and loan associations, savings banks and other institutions permitted to take out stock in the new system but in those states they may for a period become non-member borrowers by putting up required security.

The Federal Home Loan Bank board was sworn into office on Aug. 9. Since that date they have been occupied in outlining the 12 districts, locating banks, choosing 132 directors and organizing the banks. Today for the first time money actually became available.

No Direct Loans

The banks will not lend money directly to home owners except in cases where the mortgagee shows he cannot borrow from other sources on adequate security. The law provides that loans on mortgages may be made to a borrowing institution up to 60 per cent of the unpaid principal of the mortgage, not to exceed 40 per cent of the property. Mortgages against which the system may make advances are limited to those on properties worth less than $20,000, and designed for three families or less. The rate of interest charged borrowing institutions will probably be around 4½ per cent.

The fundamental purpose of the Home Loan Bank law in the thought of President Hoover, according to Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the board, "was to make it more easily possible for a man to acquire his home in the youth of his married life, in order that he might rear his children in an owned home, and not wait to purchase that home until he really needed it for the comfort and security of his old age.

"If men are to own their homes in their youth in America, where large fortunes are held by a very small per cent of all our people," he declared, "it is essential that he who would buy a home shall have credit."

Continued Extravagance in Government
Means
Increasing Burden of Taxation
Which Means
Continued Depression and Unemployment

Join the National Economy League

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
Calvin Coolidge — Alfred E. Smith
Newton D. Baker — Elihu Root
Gen. John J. Pershing — Admiral William S. Sims
Headquarters, 100 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NATIONAL ECONOMY LEAGUE

I ..... (Please print your name)
Home Address ..... (Street) ..... (City)

Voter in the ..... Congressional District, ... (State), hereby indorse the purpose of the National Economy League, enroll as a member without financial obligation, and authorize the officers of the League to represent me in carrying out its purposes.

Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

NEW CHART COVERS NEW ENGLAND WATERS

Mariners are now able to navigate from Portland, Maine, to the Cape Cod Canal by using only one chart, a feat which has heretofore been impossible, according to Lieut. K. T. Adams, officer in charge of the Boston quarters of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Lieutenant Adams said today that an entirely new chart has just been issued covering New England waters as far south as Chatham, and it is the first time, he said, that this section of the coast has appeared on one chart.

The scale of the new chart is about three miles to the inch, and is intended for offshore navigation only, said Lieutenant Adams. It is known as Chart No. 50 and is a companion to Charts No. 51 and No. 52 of the southern coast of New England.

SANTA ROSA ENDS ROCKLAND SEA TESTS

Sea trials of the new steamship Santa Rosa, built for the South American trade, are practically completed off Rockland, Maine. Awarding of the official number of the vessel, 231,932, by the United States Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, is just announced.

The Santa Rosa is one of the larger vessels built in American shipyards and the 11,200-ton ship illustrates the distinct trend toward the construction of larger steamships, a trend that is now evident in this country, it is pointed out. Speed of the Santa Rosa is 18 knots; over-all length is 484 feet, beam 72 feet and depth 25 feet, and passenger capacity is 222 cabin and 64 other passengers.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain at night; gentle variable winds becoming moderate easterly Sunday.

Maine: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer in west portion tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain in afternoon or at night.

Other New England States: Partly cloudy and not so cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain in afternoon or at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate south over north portion and moderate east becoming fresh on Sunday over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain over south portion Sunday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	60	Montreal	42	50
Bismarck	52	76	Nantucket	52	54
Boston	46	56	New Orleans	72	74
Buffalo	48	56	New York	52	60
Calgary	32	62	Norfolk, Va.	60	64
Charleston	68	76	North Platte	52	84
Chicago	58	66	Philadelphia	48	60
Cincinnati	50	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	92
Denver	50	78	Pittsburgh	44	62
Eastport, Me.	40	50	Portland, Me.	44	54
Hatteras	68	70	Raleigh	52	68
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	58	78
7p.m. Oct. 14	78	..	St. Paul	56	74
Helena, Mont.	42	60	Salt Lake City	48	70
Huron, S. D.	52	78	San Francisco	60	68
Jacksonville	70	80	SantaFe, N.M.	44	70
Kansas City	64	82	Seattle	56	68
Key West	82	86	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	42	60
Memphis	64	80	Wichita, Kan.	62	80
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	46	76

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 15.
B—Maximum Oct. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:30 p. m., Sunday 12 noon.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

BANK TAKES OVER ASSETS

Assets of the closed Charlestown Trust Company totaling $1,113,702 were made over yesterday to the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, making possible the payment of 50 per cent dividends to savings depositors in the closed bank and 25 per cent dividends to commercial depositors. A National Shawmut Bank branch will open on Monday in the old location of the closed bank at City Square, and depositors may receive their dividends there beginning Monday.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Reception for Newton Dramatic Club by Mr. and Mrs. Addison C. Burnham, 15 Bracebridge Road, evening.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:30.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Symphony Hall: Community Church meeting, address, "Gandhi and the Crisis in India," by Hon. V. J. Patel, former Lord Mayor of Bombay; musical program, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "The Art of Public Speaking," by Miss Helene Martha, 3:30; concert by Jenny Lind Chorus, Mr. Arvid C. Anderson, director, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Open to public.

Associated Jewish Philanthropies: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler.

Dedication of Washington Marker by S. A. R. and D. A. R. Societies, Waltham, 3.

EVENTS MONDAY

Salvation Army: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Luncheon to meet Mrs. Mayadevi Gangulee, leader of Indian Nationalist movement, Twentieth Century Club, 1.

Boston Ministers' Meeting: Address, "United Christianity and International Friendship," by Rt. Rev. Lord William G. Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, Eng.; Church of New Jerusalem, 10:30.

Junior League: Second lecture of two on campaign issues, "Issues as Seen by a Republican," by Mr. Christian Herter, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

Annual welfare conference, Association of Junior Leagues of America, through Oct. 21.

Exhibit and sale of Near East embroidery work, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Cotton From Seed to Cloth," 9 and 11, and "Seeds and Their Travels," 10 and 11:40; meeting, Indian Lore Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Wellesley College: Reading of selections from his works by Mr. T. S. Eliot, Billings Hall, 4:30.

B. U. College of Music: Faculty recital, organ, vocal and piano selections, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 3:15.

Associated Press: Meeting and luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Rubber Manufacturers' Association: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 2.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 2:15.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 2:30.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Chelsea Porcelains presented by Richard C. Paine; eighteenth and early nineteenth century English Mezzotints; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibition of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 627 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Sporting Prints. Continuing through Oct. 15.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horn's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Lithographs by J. Iver Rose. Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 17.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century, Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Exhibition of Currier & Ives prints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ottawa Liberals To Fight Tariffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 15—The Liberal opposition in the House and the Senate will attack the high tariff provisions of the Imperial Conference agreements and forecasts are being made that Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, will serve notice that if he returns to power while the agreements are still in effect he will decline to be bound by the high duties prevalent against the United States and other foreign countries.

The decision to fight upward revision was reached at a party caucus today. Looking ahead to the possibility of a lower tariff party succeeding to power in the United States and a Liberal return to office here, the opposition will seek to free their hands for new trade agreements with the United States and other non-Empire countries.

The liberal party has stressed for many years the vital importance of world trade. The imperial conference agreements threaten to embarrass future governments at Ottawa seeking to make trade treaties with non-Empire countries because in scores of tariff items the intermediate or treaty rates have been raised to the level of the general or highest rates. To offer treaty rates in new negotiations will be a considerably smaller concession than was true before the present high tariff party came into power.

ROOSEVELT SLATED TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President, will speak in Boston at the Boston Arena on Oct. 31, according to an announcement made last night by Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Governor Roosevelt's appearance in the Arena will be four days after that of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former New York Governor, who will speak in the interest of the Democratic Party in the same auditorium.

Mr. Maynard predicted two of the largest political rallies in local history. He branded as "utterly false and without the slightest foundation in truth and honor" reports that Massachusetts Democrats are uninterested in the national ticket. As an argument against such reports, he pointed to the fact that Senator David I. Walsh and Gov. Joseph B. Ely are now campaigning in other states for the national ticket.

'ONE-CENT LUNCH' DEMANDS MORE ROOM

Increased unemployed patronage of the Volunteer Hospice and "one-cent lunch" Thursday forced the board of advisors to undertake immediate enlargement of the cafeteria accommodations at the Hospice. More than 37,000 persons already have been served and many are turned away daily. Branch lunchrooms also are badly needed throughout the city.

The enlargment will take care of unemployed women who are patronizing the lunch room in increasing numbers. Mayor Curley has undertaken the responsibility of providing equipment for the enlarged quarters. Mr. E. J. Dowd, executive secretary of the United Boston Unemployment Relief Committee, was named secretary of the board.

TO OBSERVE CANAL NIGHT

Cape Cod Canal Night is to be observed by the newly organized Merchant Marine Club, Inc., of Boston, next Wednesday through a meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced today by Mr. Frank E. Dresser, secretary. Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Chamber, is to act as chairman and speak briefly, while Lieut.-Col. Richard Park, U. S. A., district engineer of the War Department, is to discuss the Government's plans for the Cape Cod Canal.

PITTSBURGH INCOME STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 15—A committee of seven Pittsburgh bankers, merchants and industrialists set to work yesterday to devise new sources of municipal revenue, in an attempt to relieve the tax burden on real estate.

CUNARD LINER SAILS

One of the late sailings from Boston to Liverpool this season is the Cunard liner, Scythia, which leaves port at midnight tonight with 57 cabin, 80 tourist, and 106 third-class passengers.

In 'The Gondoliers'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Miss Theo Pennington, Who Takes the Part of Casilda in the Civic Light Opera Company's Production at the Hollis Next Week.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Plays closing tonight are "The Mikado" at the Hollis, "The Man With a Load of Mischief" at the Plymouth and "The Squeaker" at the Copley.

Openings Monday include "The Gondoliers" at the Hollis, Miss Eva Le Gallienne's company in "Liliom" and "Camille" at the Wilbur, and "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," with Miss Viola Roach, at the Copley.

"The Cat and the Fiddle" will enter its third and final week at the Shubert Monday evening, to be succeeded Oct. 24 by "Show Boat."

Only two weeks remain in which to see "The Green Pastures" at the Colonial.

North Carolina Adds 3031 Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 15—Three thousand and thirty-one applicants have been placed by state-federal employment offices of North Carolina in the first quarter of the fiscal year, which started July 1, according to the report made by Mr. Nathan A. Gregg, state director.

For the second consecutive month the Charlotte office led the State with 200 placements in September. Greensboro and Winston-Salem continued to hold second and third places, with 191 and 189 placements, respectively. The September placements by the North Carolina offices showed a decrease, but Mr. Gregg explained that the number actually employed in September was greater than the number placed in August. Many industries resumed business or took on additional men, but in many cases several were taken at the same time without going through employment offices.

Placements in September totaled 977 as compared with 1210 in August and 844 in July. Mr. Gregg said reports from various parts of the State indicate a gradual but general improvement in employment conditions. The placements for the first three months of the fiscal year, by cities, follow:

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Asheville	201	170	164	535
Badin	21	21	77	119
Charlotte	193	253	200	646
Durham	98	87	74	259
Greensboro	108	248	191	547
High Point	50	181	52	283
Wilmington	55	19	20	94
Winston-Salem	118	231	189	538
Total	844	1210	977	3031

Texas Finds Work For 3000 Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 15—Three thousand additional employees were put to work in Texas during the month Aug. 15-Sept. 15, according to reports made to the University of Texas bureau of business research, which acts as the Texas agency of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. A total of 66,172 workers were on the pay rolls of the 930 establishments reporting to the university bureau on Sept. 15, as compared with 63,089 on the corresponding date a month earlier. This is the second consecutive monthly increase in labor statistics, and is the first gain made between August and September since 1929.

The gain is evidently due to other than seasonal factors, according to the bureau. Purely seasonal influences brought about substantial increases in the number of workers at bakeries, confectioneries, cotton oil mills, cotton compresses, men's and women's clothing manufacturers, but a large number of other classifications also showed gains, notable among which were lumber and saw mills, cement mills, and retail and wholesale stores.

Two cities, Amarillo and Fort Worth, had more workers on pay rolls on Sept. 15 than on the corresponding date a year ago, while Austin, Beaumont, Dallas, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Waco, and Wichita Falls all showed more workers than on Aug. 15.

FALSE ADDRESSES. SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

A state-wide investigation to eliminate the practice among certain motorists of giving fictitious addresses in communities where compulsory automobile insurance rates are lower than in their home localities will be undertaken by Mr. Merton L. Brown, commissioner of insurance, it was announced today.

The proposed check-up is the result of an investigation in Haverhill by Mr. Joseph M. O'Connor, an official in the state insurance department. The investigation there revealed that a number of motorists from metropolitan Boston where the rate on compulsory insurance is very high had registered their automobiles in Haverhill where the rate is much lower. More than 30 cases thus far have been detected and have been obliged to settle for excise taxes as well as pay the higher rates in their home cities.

PIANISTS TAKE PART IN GARDNER RECITAL

Two pianists will participate in tomorrow's recital in the regular Sunday afternoon series at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. The recital starts at 2 p. m. and will open with the playing of Bach's Chorale by Mr. Richard Moulton. Miss Gladys Billings, second pianist, will assist Mr. Moulton in several selections.

On Tuesday, Oct. 18, Mr. Royal K. Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, will give a joint recital, as will Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, at the same hour on Thursday, Oct. 20. Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, will give a concert on Saturday, Oct. 22 at 2:45 p. m.

FOREIGN TRADE GROWS

Growth of the volume of freight traffic between Mediterranean ports and New England is indicated by decision of the Cosulich Line to send two freighters to Boston, it was announced today. The steamer Maria is to leave Naples Oct. 21 and the steamer Ida Oct. 27, and will be due at Boston Nov. 12 and Nov. 18 respectively. Regular service will be maintained after these vessels sail if the patronage of the service warrants it.

Bishop of Exeter Visiting in Boston

The Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil, Bishop of Exeter, who is in the United States in the interests of international good will, is to speak on "United Christianity and International Fellowship" before the Boston Ministers' Meeting on Monday in the Church of the New Jerusalem, at 10:45. The Bishop is traveling in this country under the auspices of the Interchange of Preachers of America, Great Britain and France, and will make several addresses in this city before leaving to continue his journey.

In a recent interview, the Bishop stated that a fortnight was not long enough time in which to form opinions of a country, and therefore he did not feel fitted to discuss prohibition, unemployment, and other current conditions. His first visit to Boston was in 1912 and he finds conditions less changed in Boston than in New York during the intervening years.

The Bishop is a direct descendant of that famous Elizabethan peer, Lord Burghley. He has been Bishop of Exeter since 1916. He has served during his career as honorary Chaplain to King Edward, written religious and scientific books, and performed other important services. He is a brother of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, British internationalist, and a cousin of the Earl of Balfour, former Prime Minister.

NEW YORK POLICE AUTHORITY UPHELD

Special from Monitor Bureau

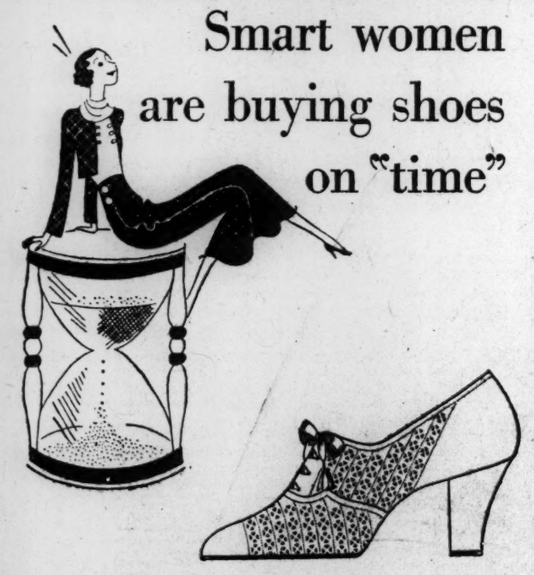
NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The police department's campaign against slot machine gambling can proceed with stronger assurance under a ruling by Justice Alfred V. Norton of the New York Supreme Court that police officials are acting within "the proper execution of their duties" when they confiscate such devices.

In handing down his decision yesterday, Justice Norton held that confiscation of slot machines which may be used for gambling was legal even though the devices are being operated under the guise of selling candies. The decision denied the application of the Triangle Mint Corporation to enjoin the police from confiscating its machines as gambling devices on the ground that the plaintiff "seeks to bind the arms of public servants sworn to the proper execution of their duties."

UNITED AIR LINES TRAFFIC

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—During September United Air Lines carried 10,855 passengers, compared with 11,888 in August and 5483 in September, 1931.

Smart women are buying shoes on "time"



● Judge the real price of shoes by the number of hours of pleasure and comfort they give. The shoe that gets out of shape, doesn't fit or wears badly is the shoe you can't afford. Our Walk-Overs, kid-lined throughout to keep their shape, and tailored to fit the 26 curves of each foot, are as inexpensive shoes as you can buy, considered on a "time" basis.

● CABANA—Perforated black suede. Kid-lined throughout. $8.50
(Design U. S. Pat. D87020)

Walk-Over Shops
A. H. Howe & Sons Inc
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

"If you are not slim"
You are cordially invited to attend our second demonstration and sale—
DRESSES — COATS
KNITTED SUITS
Displayed on stout stylists that have been brought from New York to consult with you on your individual fitting problems. Sizes 38 to 60, 18½ to 26½.
Tuesday and Wednesday
October 18 and 19
Lane's
26 WEST STREET, BOSTON

NEW FALL
Maternity Frocks

See our smart, SLENDERIZING, Maternity dresses, now featured at new low prices! Crinkly crepes, travel tweeds and light weight woolens—all cleverly designed to give slenderizing effects. Maternity and after Maternity Supports and brassieres scientifically fitted, $5.50 and up.
Baby Book sent upon request
Sanders Maternity Shop
171 Tremont St., Boston Lib. 5684

EVENING CLASS
(for Men and Women)
LELAND POWERS SCHOOL
Opens Tuesday, Oct. 18
Seven o'clock
31 EVANS WAY, BOSTON
Longwood 1038

CHIC or DEMURE
to suit your type

Hats Most Becoming to the Smart, Youthful MATRON or MISS.
Prices ranging from $7.50 and up.
All head sizes. We also remodel your last year's hat to your satisfaction 3.50
SARA HAT SHOPPE
Room 601—HUB bard 2067
26 West Street, Boston

GRANDMOTHERS
. . . who won't grow old wear our Athenia Corsets as they always have
First Floor
THE Cora Chandler SHOP
(CHANDLER'S CORSET STORE)
80 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Fireproof Storage Construction
Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.
PHONE KEN. 9050 or COM. 1530
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
BUSINESS PAPERS
Private Rooms and Cubicles
Easy of access for Inspection
Passenger Elevator
Monthly Rates
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Edw. L. Wingate, Gen. Mgr.

Automobile Registration—1933
Blanks now obtainable and should be filed before Nov. 1st to assure reassignment of numbers. After that date uncalled-for numbers assigned in order blanks received.
We represent solvent companies. Blanks certified and obtained here.
Call or write.
Tel. Han. 0750 Res. Ded. 1788-M
W. C. STINSON & CO.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Associated with
Russell, Fairfield & Ellis
99 Milk Street, Room 205, Boston

October Sale
SHEETS and BLANKETS
All Laundry-Tested
NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.
Winchester, Newton, Dorchester, Somerville, Lowell, Springfield

Oriental
RUGS
Cleansed
Lewandos knowledge of fabrics and colors is your assurance of safe methods. Our work has given satisfaction to thousands of owners of valuable rugs.
7c per square foot
FAST SERVICE
Phone Middlesex 5700
Commonwealth 3900
Lewandos
CLEANSERS · LAUNDERERS
BOSTON

FURS
Choice selection of Newest Creations in Fine Furs Now on Display
Expert repairing and remodeling at reasonable prices.
Spaulding & Riedel
Inc., FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Room 201 Ken. 3870

Luxurious Russian Caracul, as thin and finely fashioned as Galyak, in cape and shawl collar on this rich wool coat for women.
$125

You'll Always be Glad You Bought a GOOD Coat!

YOU can't change the way you're made, you know. And you can't make yourself compromise with the priceless feel of clothes that fit, clothes that are distinctive, fabrics that thrill your fingertips, furs that you know are the cream of the catch . . . not if you've been brought up to insist upon quality. So don't make the penny-wise mistake in your coat. It's the biggest item in your wardrobe . . . you can't afford to gamble with it . . . to hate it a month after you've bought it, and to replace it with another. So buy a GOOD coat to begin with . . . and you'll love it more every time you wear it!

Coat Salon—5th floor

Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common
Boston—Brookline—Wellesley

GARNER BLAMES G. O. P. POLICIES FOR DISTRESS

Crisis in Credit Speaker Declares Due to 'Gross Mismanagement'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Declaring that "there is nothing the matter with the finances and credit of the United States except gross mismanagement" by the Hoover Administration, Speaker John N. Garner, of Texas, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, spoke in a nation-wide radiocast last night.

Speaker Garner laid the economic situation to the Republican tariff and foreign loans policies and last winter's prolongation of financial distress to that party's failure to balance the budget. He disputed the President's reiterated assertion that "the depression came from abroad," with the statement that "it came from our own folly and illusion, not the least of which was that prosperity was so great that poverty would soon be abolished."

The address was Mr. Garner's first major campaign speech and no others have been scheduled for him. In it he reviewed in considerable detail the nation's economic history of the last three years, taking issue with statements by President Hoover over this period to support his contention that the Republican Administration had been either "hopelessly at sea" with regard to the situation or had deliberately deceived the country.

Takes Issue With Hoover

His résumé was inclusive of the President's speech at Des Moines, Iowa, two weeks ago, and took issue with the President that the United States was within two weeks of abandoning the gold standard last February, declaring that at that time "our paper money had the heaviest gold backing, with two exceptions, of any paper money in the world."

"I can tell you without fear of contradiction," he continued, "that to say that we were within two weeks of the edge of the gold standard because of any lack of gold is a libel on the credit of the United States."

Taking as his major premise that the present Washington Administration had been "neither efficient in its performance nor frank in its explanations." Mr. Garner centered his criticism on what he called President Hoover's "foreign alibi" for the country's difficulties and on "the myth of business reliance on Republican leadership." He declared that the President's industrial plan of 1928 was a list of "errors," every one of which, notably the increased tariffs and the setting up of the Farm Board, brought disaster.

Every panic the world has ever known, he continued, has had its root in deficits, and he attributed to the $4,000,000,000 in the red on the books of the United States Treasury the financial situation that threatened the American banking and credit system last spring.

On Way to Recovery

He joined with every other American having faith in the institutions of the country, he said, in confidence that the United States was "on the way to recovery," asserting that it was the "Administration's murky, involved and obscure financial policy that is responsible for much of the continued uncertain conditions."

"If you balance the routine budget of ordinary expenditure and revenue fairly, honestly and openly," he continued, ". . . you will establish the credit of the United States in the eyes of the whole world, and you can then borrow fairly, openly and in the recognized and orthodox fashion all that we may need to finance our emergency needs in this depression.

"We have at this moment every element to promote prosperity except one. That one thing is confidence in our credit structure. To my mind, the most needful thing is to put our financial house in order. I want to see our budget balanced by careful economy and scientific revenue. I say, the moment that is done, money will flow here from all the world and from all domestic hoards, seeking safety and employment."

Mr. Garner referred specifically to the radical label that has been attached to him in the East and denied the charge categorically. He described himself as "a plain business man who has happened to have had a long legislative experience as the representative of a conservative community."

"The adopted emergency program consists of three great parts: (1) The balancing of the budget, which both the President and I say was the indispensable foundation stone of all. (2) The purely financial measures to support private credit. (3) The humanitarian measures to relieve unemployment and to insure against human misery.

"The cold print of the record shows that on the very heart of the whole program, the balanced budget, the Democratic Congress did all that it was possible to do, and that the Republican Administration frustrated their action by supplying inaccurate and misleading estimates.

"The purely financial measures were coalition enactments, passed through the Congress with perfect accord and practical unanimity. For those things neither the President nor Congress is entitled to exclusive credit. As difficult even to attribute the origin of these to one or the other elements of the government. There were suggestions and counter-suggestions in the framing of them and accord on the final drafts.

"It was otherwise with the humanitarian part of the program. For the humanitarian part this Administration has no credit. The provision for hunger loans and self-liquidating contraction were exclusively of Democratic origin, and were literally forced through over the Administration's stubborn resistance recorded at every step and continued until just before the end of the session when Democratic persistence and a rising tide of House indignation compelled the Administration to yield."

Start of Million Trees

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOY SCOUTS SHARE IN CEREMONY
Gather Walnuts From Trees on Washington Estate to Be Used in Forestry Project.

National Historical Grove Dedicated at Washington

Scions of Trees Famous in American History to Rise Along Banks of Potomac—Forestry Association Sponsors Notable Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Mr. Dan Beard, veteran Boy Scout leader, today dedicated on the banks of the Potomac in Anacostia Park, a national historical grove where scions of trees famous in United States history will be gathered together by the American Forestry Association.

Six trees were planted at today's ceremony. The first was a walnut tree, the descendant of one at Mount Vernon. The other five were offsprings of trees at Arlington, home of Gen. Robert E. Lee, at the Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, at the home of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," at the home of Thomas Heyward Jr., signed of the Declaration of Independence, and at Fort Frederick, Md.

Earlier in the day Mr. Beard went to Mount Vernon, where he received from Boy Scouts this year's crop of walnuts from trees on the Washington estate, to be used in the forestry association's campaign to plant 1,000,000 walnut trees this year.

Purpose of Project

The purpose and preparations behind the planting of these trees and the hundreds to come are described in a specially prepared article by the association which follows, in part:

Appropriately, the historic soil of Virginia furnished the first scion planted, a walnut tree from Mount Vernon, vigorous young descendant of one of the famous old trees Washington loved and cherished. The second tree also from Virginia, immortalizes America's heroism in the Arlington National Cemetery, a scion of one of the trees George Washington Parke Custis, Washington's adopted son, and the great Confederate leader, Robert E. Lee, knew and enjoyed. The third tree came from the grounds at Gettysburg where "the tide was turned and the Union preserved."

The National Historical Grove, established by the association, the oldest forest conservation organization in America, along the banks of the Potomac River was dedicated through the association's national nut tree planting project. The park site was made available by the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks at the direction of Col. U. S. Grant 3d.

For the last two years the young blue-bloods of freedom have been preparing to take their rightful place in this picturesque grove. Boy Scouts in conjunction with the forestry association have gathered seed at Mount Vernon and other American shrines and the young trees are getting their start under the hand of Department of Agriculture experts. They are all to be transplanted by the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks.

Likened to Cherry Grove

In a quarter of a century these young seedlings will have reached a beautiful and graceful stage of growth. Shapely, with fresh leaves and flowers, the tender bark of their straight young trunks alive with vigor, the grove will without doubt attract as wide attention as the now famous avenue of cherry blossoms around the historic Tidal Basin a few miles away.

An American elm will stand alone, as if aware of the precious tradition it must uphold. Beneath its dark gray bark will flow the same life stream that kept alive until 1923 the greatest of all of America's famous trees, the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the Continental Army in July, 1775. Cuttings were made before it crumbled to dust.

Not far away will stand, undoubtedly, two young horse-chestnut trees, from different regions, but for all one knows from the same strain, as the parent of each was nourished by the sympathetic hands of George Washington, always the tree lover.

One is an expression of Washington's love, the other of his friendship. The tree of love, which becomes a bit lovelier as the first words of the manuscript are understood, is a direct descendant of the great old horse-chestnut at Fredericksburg, Va., which Washington planted, along with 12 others, to shade a walk where his mother was accustomed to stroll. He named these trees for the 13 colonies and they stood on what was at one time the Kenmore estate. Twelve of them have succumbed to age and storm but one was spared so that its kind may be immortalized in the grove of tradition.

The friendship tree is a scion of the famous Friendship Tree at Bath, Penna. The manuscript reveals that Washington and one of his Revolutionary War officers, Gen. Robert Brown, closed the stirring days of the fight for independence with a bond of friendship that was never broken.

Scions of Monticello

The great Thomas Jefferson will take the stage, perhaps, as scions of the great trees at Monticello intrigue interest and etch deeper the mighty scholar and statesman's understanding of tree nature.

Around the trees of Washington and Jefferson will stand young living memorials to other great statesmen—men whose names are monumental in American history.

Abraham Lincoln, of course, will be immortalized. A young oak scion of the famous Lincoln tree in Spencer County, Kentusky, under which the Civil War President played and studied during his boyhood days, will, no doubt, be among the outstanding green memorials.

Among the several trees glorified by Lafayette in the historic grove will undoubtedly be an elm from Ware, Mass. The young Frenchman, on his way to meet General Washington, rested beneath its shade.

The old Monroe Tavern Elm at Lexington, Mass., to which horses were tied during the battle of Lexington, and the Dilworthtown Oak in Chester County, Penna., where two British spies met a sad fate during the battle of Brandywine, will certainly send their kind to the banks of the Potomac.

Descendants of the trees of the Indians—great old council and treaty memorials, will have their niche is the historic grove.

The Evangeline Oak

There will be many more among them, the great Tiadaghton Elm and the Sacred Oak from Pennsylvania, the Treaty Oak from Texas, and the Council Tree from Illinois. For wherever the Indian roamed, his trail was marked by historic trees.

Somewhere, still picturing the meeting of Longfellow's Evangeline and Gabriel at the old boat landing at Poste des Attakapas, now known as St. Martinville, in Louisiana, will stand the scion of one of the most beautiful American trees of tradition, the Evangeline Oak.

A young pine from Lenox, Mass., will go back to the day when its parent was a much-loved companion of Oliver Wendell Holmes. A young live oak from Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., may boast that beneath the boughs of its parent, Edward Teach, the romantic "Blackbeard" of pirate lore, buried his golden loot.

Thus the pages turn as the living manuscript is read, thus the tradition, romance and lore of America will survive in living trees.

Yale Library Gets Browning's Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15—A volume of unpublished letters by Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning has been acquired by the Yale University Library through the generosity of the Yale Library Association, an organization of alumni and other friends of the library. Included in the volume are four portraits, two of which have not appeared elsewhere. Three of these are of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and one is of her husband. Besides the portraits and a number of samples of the writings of the two poets, the collection consists of 13 letters of biographical and critical importance.

The earliest letter is written by Miss Barrett on April 18, 1844, and is concerned with the publication in the United States of her "Poems" of that year; the latest is from Robert Browning on July 6, 1889, and is a letter of thanks to Thomas Hutchinson for the gift of a magazine of interest to the poet. Six of the letters are written during the trip to Florence, which was terminated by Browning's decision to return to England to see his "Men and Women" through the press.

Yale graduates from many parts of the world have combined to organize the Yale Library Associates, thus enabling the library to acquire many rare and important items where the invested funds of the library were insufficient for the purpose. Within the past year the organization has made possible the acquisition of a first edition of Copernicus; an uncut copy of Victor Hugo's "Hernani," and Walter Scott's "Waverly," and a perfect example of "Madame Bovary," in addition to important items in the fields of religion, natural science, economics and early "Americana."

WOMAN OPENS DRIVE FOR SENATE

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 15 (AP)—Miss Clara Harrigal opened her campaign for the United States Senate here yesterday, the first candidate for the post the Republican Party in South Carolina has offered in 56 years.

Miss Harrigal, an Aiken hotel proprietor, set forth her position on prohibition and the soldiers' bonus and called on Senator E. D. Smith, her Democratic opponent, to do likewise. Miss Harrigal said she is opposed both to repeal of the prohibition laws and the immediate payment of the bonus.

HOOVER PINS NEW HOPE ON FOUR STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

your farms, and your industries from destruction through imports of cheap goods and the products of cheap land."

The Hoover address is scheduled at 8:30 and the prospect now is that most of the United States will either be at its own radio, or over at the neighbor's, to hear the speech.

Mr. Hoover has undoubtedly had a good press for his first two talks. To many observers the prospect of the candidate offers something politically unique, for he has made only one speech to his opponent's three, and yet has unquestionably commanded popular attention equal to or greater than that of Governor Roosevelt.

Republican spokesmen assert that the Des Moines speech "turned the tide," and while this statement may be ascribed to political optimism, it has become evident that national interest centers on the series of carefully prepared and hard-hitting addresses which Mr. Hoover is delivering, and that if Republican victory is attained it will be indeed because of their effectiveness.

Mr. Hoover will leave Cleveland almost at once tonight after delivering his speech, and will be back again in Washington to take up once more his heavy task of doing the nation's business early Sunday morning.

In 'Hostile' Territory

Just as Mr. Hoover boldly penetrated a supposedly hostile farm area when he went to Des Moines, so he is now going to an industrial city which would be judged from various straw ballots this year to be in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Hoover at the Des Moines Auditorium got one of the biggest receptions in his life, and campaign managers hope that the same result will follow in Cleveland when the President puts sentiment to a personal test.

Ohio is one of the major prizes in any presidential election. Only twice since 1896 has it gone Democratic and then both times for President Wilson, but this party regularity has not extended to local and state officers, and in particular the city of Cleveland, home of the famous Mayor, Tom Johnson, and now of Mr. Newton D. Baker, is supposed to be distinctly insurgent in tendency.

Cleveland went for La Follette in 1924, when the Progressive was running against former President Coolidge and Mr. John W. Davis, his Democratic opponent, and business conditions were comparatively good. Industrial stagnation has enhanced the insurgency of the area, so that Mr. Hoover's trip today is an invasion of the very heart of Ohio discontent, and can be set down as a bold political move.

As for Governor Roosevelt, he starts on his second extended tour next Tuesday, and his route will cross part of the territory Mr. Hoover is traveling today. Governor Roosevelt will travel through the border states as far west as St. Louis and go as far south as Atlanta. The wind-up of his campaign will be in the East.

Vast Cleveland Crowd To Hear Hoover Speech

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—A rousing welcome will be extended President Hoover when he arrives here tonight for one of the principal addresses in his campaign for re-election.

Elaborate preparations were completed today for the reception, and Republican workers said 28,000 persons will be present when his speech is delivered at 8:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) in the Cleveland public hall.

Mr. John D. Marshall, chairman of the committee on arrangements, said seating reservations had been requested for 55,000 persons, the largest demand for a Republican gathering since the 1924 national convention.

Only the 28,000 can be accommodated, however, and that only by opening three annexes to the main auditorium. The main hall will seat 10,200, with 350 party leaders and a band, on the speakers' platform.

Mr. Marshall planned to put 10,000 of the crowd in the main annex, 5000 in the basement, and 3000 in the music hall. The President's speech will be carried to them through amplifiers. The address also will be broadcast by national radio chains.

KITTREDGE CLUB OPENS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Next Monday night the Abbott E. Kittredge Club for Girls, founded in 1888, will open its season of clubs and classes for the 700 girls in the offices and business houses of the city who are its members.

GREAT ARSENAL OF CHANGS TO MAKE TRACTORS

New Manchu Government to Continue Dictators' Work of Conversion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria—The arsenal built by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his son Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, one of the largest in the world, is being converted by the Manchurian Government into a factory to make agricultural implements and tractors.

It is estimated that the two Shangs spent $200,000,000 silver on the arsenal, which was taken over undamaged by the Japanese military when they occupied Mukden in September, 1931. Chinese volunteers attacked the arsenal, on the outskirts of Mukden, in August, and tried to destroy it, but were driven off before they had caused much damage.

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang had converted a part of the arsenal into a tractor factory a few months before the Japanese occupied Mukden. Much of the machinery had already been converted, and a few tractors assembled. The engines were imported. Manchukuo officials claim that they can make engines, too, by converting other machinery.

DETAIN INSULL, IS ORDER

ATHENS, Oct. 15 (AP)—The United States Legation today requested the Greek Government to detain Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate, and to seize his passport.

Cotton prices have advanced

Only while our present supply of "Utica Percale" sheets and cases lasts, therefore, can we offer these old low prices.

"Utica Percale" Sheets and Cases with 4-inch hems

One of the finest quality cotton sheets and cases made in the country, sold in Boston exclusively by Stearns. Sizes quoted are before hemming. On sale, third floor.

Mail and telephone orders filled. Call "Liberty 0165."

PLAIN HEMMED	SALE PRICE
Cases, 42 by 40½ ..... each	60c
Cases, 45 by 40½ ..... each	65c
Sheets, 63 by 108 ..... each	$2.00
Sheets, 72 by 108 ..... each	2.25
Sheets, 81 by 108 ..... each	2.50
Sheets, 90 by 108 ..... each	2.85
Sheets, 72 by 113 ..... each	2.35
Sheets, 90 by 113 ..... each	3.00

HEMSTITCHED	SALE PRICE
Cases, 42 by 40½ ..... each	70c
Cases, 45 by 40½ ..... each	75c
Sheets, 63 by 108 ..... each	$2.25
Sheets, 72 by 108 ..... each	2.50
Sheets, 81 by 108 ..... each	2.75
Sheets, 90 by 108 ..... each	3.10
Sheets, 72 by 113 ..... each	2.60
Sheets, 90 by 113 ..... each	3.25

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

B
A Christmas Special

Steel die like either of the above drawings and a box of white paper containing 50 sheets and envelopes. Two sizes Semi-Note and full sized sheets with Double French borders in blue and green. Stamped from die to match border.

for only $3.75

For a Limited Time Only
Mail Orders Filled

Bird Stationery Shops
WEST STREET, BOSTON — COOLIDGE CORNER, BROOKLINE

B

From Monday to Monday
Starting October 17th
to the 24th you may
deduct one-fifth from
the price tags of anything
you buy here because
it's our 14th Birthday
Jays Boston
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
These trees mark our Progress through 14 years

PAINE Decorating Service
creates
INTERIORS of CHARM
and saves you money

BY enlisting the aid of the Paine decorating staff in your Fall re-furnishing you obtain the seasoned experience of those whose sole work is the creating of tasteful interiors and who are conversant with every phase of this highly specialized business. Their service is yours as a Paine patron without charge. It saves your time, attention to details and usually money in the economical and intelligent use of materials.

No obligation in conferring. Telephone Hancock 1500.

PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington St., Boston

Huge Government Structure Of United States Built Upon Basis of Informed Citizenry

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal Government. A President stays in office while at least $16,000,000,000 goes out. Senators span both these sums, or $24,000,000,000. That is about twice all the monetary gold in the world.

Money alone—however high it is piled—cannot measure all a national election means. America has become a strongly federalized nation. States still retain many powers of local self-government, but the network of federal powers has outgrown limits marked out by founders of the Union.

America's change from European colonies to independent states, thence to a loose confederation, and finally to the United States under the Federal Constitution, only begins to tell the story. Since adoption of the Constitution in 1788, the American Government has adapted itself to changing conditions until Washington or Jefferson would not know it.

What Would They Have Done?

If they had been in office when the railroad came, followed in rapid succession by the telegraph, telephone, great newspapers, automobile, cities of skyscrapers and radio—how would they have managed the Federal Government in face of an America remade every 10 years? More to the point—how are American voters to manage that government now, and for the future?

That's the question Our Neighborhood wants to answer with informed ballots. They are coming into the door of Mr. Citizen's den to talk about the Federal Government in action—as is. They are withholding criticism of Congress, the President and "the Government" in general, until they know what they are talking about.

Mr. Citizen wastes no time getting down to business. He passes around copies of a chart showing the structure of American Federal Government (run in today's Monitor).

"Before we go far into what branches of the Government at Washington do," he begins, "let's get a main-track idea of how they are linked. That will keep us from getting lost. In simple terms, as you know, our government is built on the idea of chartered rights, guaranteed to the people by a written constitution.

"That sounds commonplace, but England has no written constitution. In that country, the government is determined by precedent as handed down in practice and in law. Our Federal Constitution, adopted in 1788 and amended 19 times since, is itself a law—the supreme law of the land.

"It's interesting what faith we Americans have in words set down upon paper. We tend to think that all we have to do is to pass a law and everything will be all right. But laws mean nothing unless observed and enforced. How far, then, have provisions of the Constitution been worked out in practice?"

He turns to Ruth Casual and hands her a copy of the Constitution.

"Ruth, suppose you read us the preamble," he says.

She finds the page, then reads: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Mr. Citizen smiles.

"That's short and snappy enough. Its wording has never been amended. All the rest of the Constitution is designed to put those ideas into practice.

"The first need is for laws to deal with specific questions. So the first Article of the Constitution delegates the legislative power to a Congress of two Houses—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Article 2 sets up an executive power, vested in the President. Legislative and executive officers are made directly responsible to the people through provision for elections.

"But in the Constitution as originally adopted, the two Senators from each state were to be chosen by the state legislature, for terms of six years. This meant the people had no direct choice of Senators down to 1913, when the Seventeenth Amendment provided for their direct election.

Federal Judicial Power Expands

"Now we come to the division of federal power that has expanded until it sometimes overshadows the Constitution. Article III places the federal judicial power under one Supreme Court and inferior courts, the latter to be set up by Congress. All justices are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. So they are not elected directly by the people, and hold office during 'good behavior.'

"What is 'good behavior' of judges? Other officials, elected by the people, have to decide. This is the only rein voters have on the federal judiciary. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices. Nine men—empowered to make final rulings on legal points arising under the Constitution.

"At first, the court was held to a narrow field because it was compelled to interpret the Constitution literally. But John Marshall, Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835, built up the practice of interpreting the Constitution on its 'implied' powers. This has gone on, until the Supreme Court now rules on points that cannot be found in the text of the Constitution, except by implication.

"It is more than symbolic that a statue of Marshall, seated and with right hand extended, has looked out from the Capitol's rear terraces since 1884 over multiplying buildings of the Federal Government. He has had more influence than most Presidents in building up the power of our central government."

Just a Starter in Government

Mr. Citizen reaches for a copy of the chart showing pyramids of organization built upon the three main divisions of governmental power.

"The Constitution has four more articles than the three we have talked about, and 19 amendments," he continues. "The whole thing is short, and worth reading. But it will not give you a complete picture of our Federal Government. Neither will this chart, but it gives you a starter.

"The main thing for you as voters to know is that one President, one Vice-President, 96 Senators and 435 members of the House of Representatives are your direct employees in charge of a business that spends about $4,000,000,000 a year and influences the entire country.

"Of course, there's no law against voters knowing enough about the Federal Government to write intelligent letters to the President or to Congressmen on specific issues before the country. When you find how all the branches of government are dovetailed, you will agree it is a complicated business which needs men of vision at its head. It's your job to elect that kind of men—when you can find their names on ballots. If you can't find them there, you can help make public life mean so much that men of ability will run for office."

All Rests on Informed Voters

He lays the chart aside and leans back in his chair.

"Washington is a fascinating place," he goes on. "Dirt farmers arguing on the floor of Congress with city representatives; Filipinos lobbying for independence; other lobbyists everywhere seeking special favors and using various kinds of pressure; rows of embassies; hundreds of bureaus turning out pamphlets on what to feed babies, how to milk cows or chemical formulas for use in industry.

"The Supreme Court sits in black robes and listens to the Chief Justice read a decision on whether gasoline stored in one state for use in another can be taxed. The President receives the press and tells of a $1,000,000,000 effort to bolster up industry. It is a central government for the richest nation of all time, embracing 48 states with wide differences of geography, resources and culture. And its entire foundation is, or should be, citizens—informed voters."

He rises.

"That ought to give you enough for one night. The next thing is state government and how it ties in with Washington. Let's go after that tomorrow."

Added Dry Activity Declared Good Sign

(Continued from Page 1)

been won through long years of work.

"If the dry law were overthrown and we had to go back to the beginning and start all over again, the work would be more difficult than it has ever been. Large numbers of people who are absolutely dry and have been giving largely to support the prohibition cause would become discouraged. 'What is the use?' they would say. 'We have had the law and it did not succeed.'

Arouses New Support

"All these considerations are impelling many people who have formerly seemed not to realize the urgency of the situation to throw all their support to the cause of prohibition now. Women are organizing in their local churches through the middle West and other sections of the country to work for prohibition and to maintain the Eighteenth Amendment. These groups are also working to get out the vote, because they realize that stay-at-home voters often throw victory to candidates they would like to keep out of office.

"One thing that impressed me very much on my tour was the large number of representative citizens in the audiences which listened to my addresses. When I spoke in Cleveland, a prominent lawyer told me he did not believe I could have got together a more outstanding group of leaders in that community than those he saw in the audience.

"Another interesting thing was the large demand for copies of official statistics which I took with me showing the drop in convictions for crimes, in deaths from alcoholism and in arrests for drunkenness in New York City and State since the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted. These statistics, of course, tell a very different story from that which the wet press has broadcast throughout the country.

Support From Youth

"The attitude of young people in supporting the prohibition law is one of the most encouraging signs that I have noticed. I have never been more impressed by it than I was at a meeting of 1256 young people at Silver Bay in August, when six members of the group appointed to look into the matter presented factual material to show the actual advantages from the prohibition law.

"The data they had gathered were amazing and it was even more encouraging to hear them assert their conviction that prohibition was one of the most beneficial influences in American life today. They also sent a telegram to President Hoover asking him to continue his support of the Eighteenth Amendment and they had a splendid reply back from him.

"We hear occasional stories about wet parties which young people's fraternities have. I was particularly interested by an account which a prominent lawyer in the middle West gave me of some of these parties.

"His daughter is a member of a fraternity. He assured me that at many of the dances the members carried flasks because it was thought to be a 'smart' thing to do, but the large majority of the flasks contained only ginger ale I have told this story many times in my addresses and it has never been contradicted."

Politicians Accused Of Betraying South

BESSEMER, Ala., Oct. 15 (AP) — Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, told the Alabama Woman's Christian Temperance Union Wednesday the South "has been betrayed by the politicians."

There is nothing in common between the "Tammany-made" leaders of the East and the people of the South, he said.

"Politicians of the South should be held strictly accountable for their betrayal of the South. The time will come when they will be scourged from their positions."

Turning to prohibition, Bishop Ainsworth said the dry laws had not been a failure. His yearly travels averaging 30,000 miles in various sections of the country have shown him only two intoxicated persons, he added. He predicted that in time civilization will make no distinction between liquor and narcotics.

Liquor Flow on Border Of New York Stemmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15—Despite its wide expanse of lake shore lines and proximity to Canada, northern New York's receipts of illicit liquor from the Dominion have been effectively stemmed, Mr. Allen S. Bartlett, deputy prohibition inspector for the district, said in the course of an inspection visit here.

Efforts to eradicate home manufactured supplies, now the chief source of the liquor flow, will continue regardless of the attitude of political parties in the region, Mr. Bartlett said.

North Carolina Grange Stands Against Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Grange, at its annual session, went on record as opposed to the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and "in favor of the enforcement of all laws, both state and federal, enacted for the enforcement of this amendment."

The resolution embodying the Grange's stand on the dry issue contained a plea for the election of "men who will be honest and conscientious in the performance of official duty; men who are not only sober-minded, free and clear of the drink habit themselves but who desire to make others so."

The Grange also went on record as indorsing the Australian, or secret, ballot, and opposed to a general sales tax for state purposes, expressing preference to a so-called "luxury," or selected commodity, tax, if it should become apparently necessary to resort to either.

Germany Refuses To Attend Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Geneva and urges the Government to continue to avoid yielding under the mask of rapprochement.

Compromise on Site Hoped For by French

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 15—French opinion generally is well pleased at the outcome of the London conversations of M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, considering that they served to further the cause of Franco-British solidarity.

Disappointment is widely expressed at Germany's refusal to accept the invitation to a four-power conference in Geneva, but it is felt that a compromise solution will be found, probably in the choice of Lausanne as the meeting place.

The press here characterizes the Reich's refusal as new "and convincing proof of "German intransigence" as opposed to French good will, and reactionary papers insist it reveals the Reich's real intention to re-arm regardless of the outcome of the Geneva conference.

German Police Placed In Quota by French

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 15—M. René Massigli yesterday told the effectives committee of the Disarmament Conference that France considered that the schupos, or police, as well as the 100,000 Reichswehr allowed to Germany under the peace treaties must be included in estimates of German armed forces which are to serve as the basis for the irreducible component to be applied to all countries under the final disarmament convention.

The French expert produced evidence from German sources to prove the military ability and effectiveness of the schupos, details of which, it is said, formed part of the famous secret dossier on German armaments which successive French prime ministers have threatened to publish.

M. de Brouckère of Belgium, chairman, made public a statement in which he declared the committee which was trying to solve the effectives problem along the lines laid down by President Hoover had now reached an important step in its work and attained fundamental agreement, but was obliged to leave working out statistical technical details to a subcommittee.

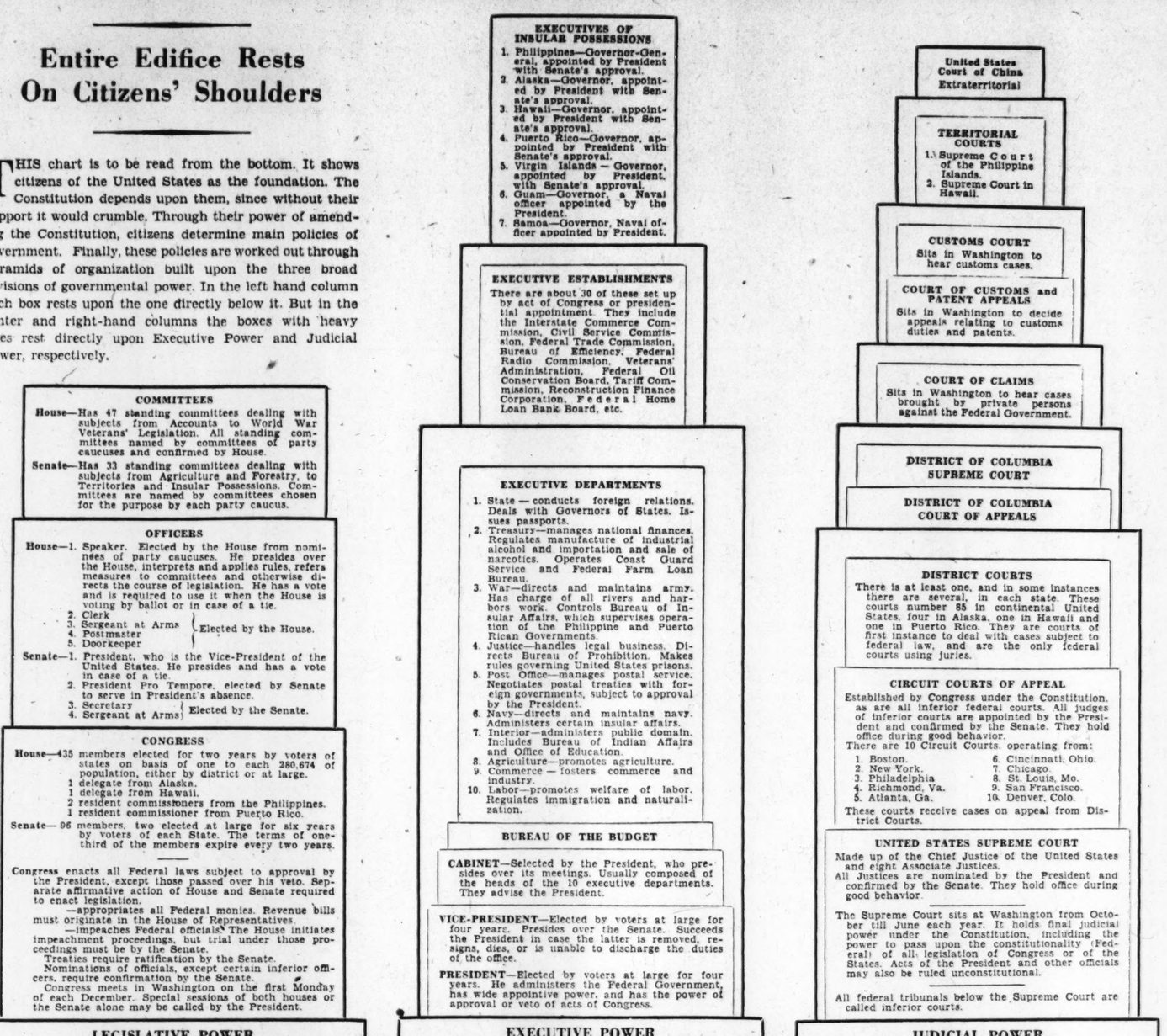
He declared the committee felt there was nothing unfair to Germany in its procedure, since the irreducible component it intends to fix, though based on German armed forces, will be applied to all countries. There was no intention, he maintained, of placing Germany on trial during its absence from the disarmament discussions.

Germany, he asserted, was to be invited to adhere only to agreements which were proving acceptable to 15 countries represented on the effectives committee. The committee adjourned to Oct. 27.

Structure of the United States Federal Government

Entire Edifice Rests On Citizens' Shoulders

THIS chart is to be read from the bottom. It shows citizens of the United States as the foundation. The Constitution depends upon them, since without their support it would crumble. Through their power of amending the Constitution, citizens determine main policies of government. Finally, these policies are worked out through pyramids of organization built upon the three broad divisions of governmental power. In the left hand column each box rests upon the one directly below it. But in the center and right-hand columns the boxes with heavy lines rest directly upon Executive Power and Judicial Power, respectively.


COMMITTEES
House—Has 47 standing committees dealing with subjects from Accounts to World War Veterans' Legislation. All standing committees named by committees of party caucuses and confirmed by House.
Senate—Has 33 standing committees dealing with subjects from Agriculture and Forestry, to Territories and Insular Possessions. Committees are named by committees chosen for the purpose by each party caucus.
OFFICERS
House—1. Speaker. Elected by the House from nominees of party caucuses. He presides over the House, interprets and applies rules, refers measures to committees and otherwise directs the course of legislation. He has a vote and is required to use it when the House is voting by ballot or in case of a tie.
2. Clerk
3. Sergeant at Arms
4. Postmaster
5. Doorkeeper
Elected by the House.
Senate—1. President, who is the Vice-President of the United States. He presides and has a vote in case of a tie.
2. President Pro Tempore, elected by Senate to serve in President's absence.
3. Secretary
4. Sergeant at Arms
Elected by the Senate.
CONGRESS
House—435 members elected for two years by voters of states on basis of one to each 280,674 of population, either by district or at large.
1 delegate from Alaska.
1 delegate from Hawaii.
2 resident commissioners from the Philippines.
1 resident commissioner from Puerto Rico.
Senate—96 members, two elected at large for six years by voters of each State. The terms of one-third of the members expire every two years.
Congress enacts all Federal laws subject to approval by the President, except those passed over his veto. Separate affirmative action of House and Senate required to enact legislation.
—appropriates all Federal monies. Revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives.
—impeaches Federal officials. The House initiates impeachment proceedings, but trial under those proceedings must be by the Senate.
Treaties require ratification by the Senate.
Nominations of officials, except certain inferior officers, require confirmation by the Senate.
Congress meets in Washington on the first Monday of each December. Special sessions of both houses or the Senate alone may be called by the President.
LEGISLATIVE POWER
EXECUTIVES OF INSULAR POSSESSIONS
1. Philippines—Governor-General, appointed by President with Senate's approval.
2. Alaska—Governor, appointed by President with Senate's approval.
3. Hawaii—Governor, appointed by President with Senate's approval.
4. Puerto Rico—Governor, appointed by President with Senate's approval.
5. Virgin Islands — Governor, appointed by President, with Senate's approval.
6. Guam—Governor, a Naval officer appointed by the President.
7. Samoa—Governor, Naval officer appointed by President.
EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS
There are about 30 of these set up by act of Congress or presidential appointment. They include the Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Service Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Efficiency, Federal Radio Commission, Veterans' Administration, Federal Oil Conservation Board, Tariff Commission, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, etc.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
1. State — conducts foreign relations. Deals with Governors of States. Issues passports.
2. Treasury—manages national finances. Regulates manufacture of industrial alcohol and importation and sale of narcotics. Operates Coast Guard Service and Federal Farm Loan Bureau.
3. War—directs and maintains army. Has charge of all rivers and harbors work. Controls Bureau of Insular Affairs, which supervises operation of the Philippine and Puerto Rican Governments.
4. Justice—handles legal business. Directs Bureau of Prohibition. Makes rules governing United States prisons.
5. Post Office—manages postal service. Negotiates postal treaties with foreign governments, subject to approval by the President.
6. Navy—directs and maintains navy. Administers certain insular affairs.
7. Interior—administers public domain. Includes Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of Education.
8. Agriculture—promotes agriculture.
9. Commerce — fosters commerce and industry.
10. Labor—promotes welfare of labor. Regulates immigration and naturalization.
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
CABINET—Selected by the President, who presides over its meetings. Usually composed of the heads of the 10 executive departments. They advise the President.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Elected by voters at large for four years. Presides over the Senate. Succeeds the President in case the latter is removed, resigns, dies, or is unable to discharge the duties of the office.
PRESIDENT—Elected by voters at large for four years. He administers the Federal Government, has wide appointive power, and has the power of approval or veto of acts of Congress.
EXECUTIVE POWER
United States Court of China Extraterritorial
TERRITORIAL COURTS
1. Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.
2. Supreme Court in Hawaii.
CUSTOMS COURT
Sits in Washington to hear customs cases.
COURT OF CUSTOMS and PATENT APPEALS
Sits in Washington to decide appeals relating to customs duties and patents.
COURT OF CLAIMS
Sits in Washington to hear cases brought by private persons against the Federal Government.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPREME COURT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
DISTRICT COURTS
There is at least one, and in some instances there are several, in each state. These courts number 85 in continental United States, four in Alaska, one in Hawaii and one in Puerto Rico. They are courts of first instance to deal with cases subject to federal law, and are the only federal courts using juries.
CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL
Established by Congress under the Constitution, as are all inferior federal courts. All judges of inferior courts are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They hold office during good behavior.
There are 10 Circuit Courts, operating from:
1. Boston.
2. New York.
3. Philadelphia
4. Richmond, Va.
5. Atlanta, Ga.
6. Cincinnati, Ohio.
7. Chicago.
8. St. Louis, Mo.
9. San Francisco.
10. Denver, Colo.
These courts receive cases on appeal from District Courts.
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
Made up of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices.
All Justices are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They hold office during good behavior.
The Supreme Court sits at Washington from October till June each year. It holds final judicial power under the Constitution, including the power to pass upon the constitutionality (Federal) of all legislation of Congress or of the States. Acts of the President and other officials may also be ruled unconstitutional.
All federal tribunals below the Supreme Court are called inferior courts.
JUDICIAL POWER

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION—SUPREME LAW OF THE UNITED STATES

Drafted by the Constitutional Convention of 1787, composed of delegates named by 12 legislatures of the 13 original states. Went into effect upon ratification by nine of the original states, on June 21, 1788. Virginia ratified on June 25, New York, July 26; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789, and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

It established the Federal Government and defines federal powers and relationships to states.

It provides for its own amendment. Proposal of amendments is by two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, or by a convention called by Congress upon application of two-thirds of the state legislatures. Amendments so drafted are submitted to state legislatures or to special conventions, as proposed by Congress. Upon ratification by three-fourths of the States an amendment becomes part of the Constitution. Nineteen amendments have been adopted.

To guard against abuse of power by the three branches of Government—legislative, executive, and judicial—the Constitution provides "checks and balances." That is, the President may veto acts of Congress, which veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses, and the judicial branch may pass upon the constitutionality of any act of the legislative or executive branch.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

Requirements for citizenship are set by the Federal Constitution and laws passed under it by Congress. The voting privilege is controlled by the laws of the several States, limited by certain amendments to the Federal Constitution. In general, any citizen 21 years of age or over who meets the residence requirement and, in some States, additional requirements such as literacy and the payment of taxes, is eligible to vote.

The data furnished have been checked for accuracy by the United States Bureau of Efficiency.

Mexico City Limits Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

NO FURTHER saloons will be permitted to be established in Mexico City, according to instructions sent by the Mayor to the municipal department of licenses and inspections. The order also provides that all pending applications will be canceled.

These orders follow on the heels of a campaign recently initiated by city officials to minimize vicious conditions existing within the Mexican national capital. Hand in hand with this campaign, army officials have been directing a crusade against alcoholism, and they have organized an antialcohol committee to disseminate information among enlisted men.

The principal body waging a war against alcohol is the Direccion Antialcoholica de Industria, which has taken an hour of some of the larger radiocasting stations in this city, which is devoted to bringing the public's attention to the evils of stimulants.

Thomas Outlines 5-Point Program

MANHATTAN, Kan., Oct. 15 (AP) —Bringing his campaign into the wheat belt, Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, outlined in an address yesterday in the Kansas State College auditorium a five-point program for agriculture.

Summarizing his views of the farm situation, Mr. Thomas said, "Agriculture, like industry, requires the Socialist society" and offers:

"1. Drastic tax reform for farmers.

"2. Cost reduction to farmers by socializing the farm machine combine, etc., and by reducing tariffs.

"3. Price raising for farmers by increasing the power of wage workers to buy, by socializing processing agencies, by creating a federal nonprofit marketing agency, and by controlled inflation through our program of unemployment relief.

"4. Debt reduction by the same process of controlled inflation, a moratorium on foreclosures, and a refunding and actual reduction of farm debt accompanied by a capital levy on wealth to meet the cost of this and other debt reduction.

"5. National and regional planning for the most efficient use of land."

HOOVER LEADS WHO'S WHO POLL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 — President Hoover continues far in the lead with over 10,000 votes cast for him in the post card poll of Who's Who, it is announced by the Republican national campaign headquarters here where the poll is being conducted.

With more than half the cards mailed accounted for, the following tabulation is reported for the three leading candidates: Herbert Hoover, 10,136; Franklin D. Roosevelt, 3119; Norman Thomas, 630. Hundreds of letters offering advice on the conduct of the campaign accompanied many of the replies. Mr. J. R. Galt of the Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., Honolulu, put in a word for Hawaiian statehood. If American citizens could vote in Hawaii, he said, the island would go overwhelmingly for Herbert Hoover.

Boston Rector Becomes Bishop

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin M. Washburn, rector of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church of Boston, was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor of the Newark Diocese yesterday. The consecration service, held in Grace Church, was three hours long, and was attended by some 200 prominent clergymen and laymen from Newark and other dioceses of the church.

The consecration ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Wilson Reiff Stearly, who has been Bishop of Newark, and Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of Massachusetts.

Other bishops in attendance were the Rt. Rev. Samuel Babcock Booth of Vermont, and the Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas of New Hampshire. The last two made the presentation of the bishop-elect.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Joseph G. Alden, York, Neb.
Joseph G. Alden, York, Neb.
Miss Lena M. Hall, Camden, Maine.
John T. Kibby, London, Eng.
Miss Blanche E. Beatie, Stockton, Calif.
Mrs. Tom Milligan, Stockton, Calif.
Mrs. John T. Dizer, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Jack Dizer, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Billy Dizer, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Mrs. Lilla H. Dizer, East Weymouth, Mass.
Jacob H. Cook, Stamford, Conn.
Jessie Bladworth Cook, Old Greenwich, Conn.
Caroline S. Walter, Swarthmore, Penna.
E. L. Chappuis Jr., Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. E. L. Chappuis Jr., Jamestown, N. Y.
Claire E. Bradley, Jamestown, N. Y.
Ruth F. Bradley, Jamestown, N. Y.
Gladys I. Knickerbocker, Jackson, Mich
E. Lucille Smith, Lincoln, Neb.
Flora Weamer Carter, Pitman, N. J.
Julia C. Fauber, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Austin H. Rankin, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Eloise Hachten, Huntington Park, Calif.
Harry M. Patten, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Ila M. Clewell, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Eva G. Furiee, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Byron Van Schaick, Binghamton, N. Y.

LEAGUE TO CUT COSTS DEFINES STAND ON BONUS

Seeks More Reward for Man Disabled in War, Byrd Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Making special efforts to clarify their stand on veterans pay, and appealing for greater support from women, speakers in behalf of the National Economy League yesterday concluded a two-day round of talks here in which a membership campaign was launched in Chicago.

Meanwhile, following a meeting of the National Executive Committee here Oct. 14, announcement was made of the appointment of Maj. Henry H. Curran, of New York City, former president of the Borough of Manhattan, as general manager of the league to take active charge of its campaign.

The speakers party here was also in receipt of a communication from the "Big Six," who comprise its national advisory committee and which is shortly to be made public through the press, reaffirming the stand which the league is taking and stressing the need for concerted public action to reduce the cost of government. The "Big Six" includes former President Coolidge, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Newton D. Baker, Gen. John J. Pershing and Rear Admiral William S. Sims.

Speaking before a large and representative audience at the Drake Hotel, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, national chairman of the league, devoted the greater part of his address to clearing up what he characterized as widespread misrepresentation that the National Economy League was making a special attack on the veterans. In explaining the league's stand on veteran pay Admiral Byrd was fortified by remarks from Mr. Charles M. Mills, executive director.

Veteran legislation, Admiral Byrd said, is only a part of the league's program, although it is important because the veteran abuse is the biggest item in federal expenditures to be dealt with. In taking up this issue, the Admiral declared the league is probably the best friend the veterans have because it is trying to clarify the issue. The majority of the veterans, he said, undoubtedly agree with the league's stand, but it is a minority element which is causing the confusion.

The league opposes continuation of pay to war veterans who did not receive disability in the war, and Admiral Byrd and Mr. Mills pointed out that this item costs the Government $450,000,000 a year, and the Admiral said that "once and for all this veteran abuse must be stopped." He also said the league was opposed to payment of the bonus because it was $1,500,000,000 more than the Government agreed to pay, and that the total expenditure of $2,500,000,000 would "break Uncle Sam's back."

Mr. Mills said the league was the veterans' friend because it advocates, if anything, more liberal pay to those who suffered.

THE SHARK

gives his very skin to make the children happy

BUY the children a pair of these oxfords with toe caps of genuine sharkskin, and let them scuff their toes to their hearts' content. They won't be able to make an impression on the flinty surface of the sharkskin. (It's guaranteed for the life of the shoe.) The oxford, itself, is of pliable brown elk-tanned leather, with flexible dampproof sole. They're the most durable shoes you could possibly find for the children, and we consider them a great value at these prices:

Size 10-12, $4.00
12½-3, $5.00

Made on our famous *Plastic last for foot health
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Children's Shops
THAYER McNEIL
47 Temple Place, Boston
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Wellesley Square, Wellesley

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Galsworthy's Opinions

Candelabra, by John Galsworthy. London: Heinemann. 3s 6d net.

IT HAS been said of Tolstoy that his opinions were less than what he was, and this criticism might be extended to the divagations of most novelists. Yet while it is their people and not their opinions which dominate us, we yet pick up a collection of their essays and addresses by-the-way, half expecting some startling illumination. But a mild garrulousness or stern platitude is commoner; and the only interest of such a collection is the glimpse it may give of the novelist at work, and his pictures and criticisms of his fellows. Even these notes have a greater freshness and incisiveness in letters and diaries.

This general criticism may be made of "Candelabra." Mr. Galsworthy has nothing very striking to say and says it with amiability and wit. One is gently stimulated and soothed. He is enthusiastic about Dumas—but what else can one be, unless, at the other extreme, bored? —he is judicious about Hudson and unhappy about Epstein's Rima—and indeed about the whole of the modern movement in art; it could hardly expect sympathy from the social chronicler—he is uneasy about Tchekhov, whom he admires but warns English and western writers generally not to imitate.

* * *

He reproaches the younger modern writers for being more interested in generic consciousness than in individual character, and he may be said to stand throughout the book for the English novel's tradition of character creation. A nation of empiricists naturally is content to take its ease in its own and other people's idiosyncrasies. I wonder how many English novelists sit down before their pads with blank minds—as Mr. Galsworthy charmingly confesses he does—read the previous day's pages and then slide into jottings which at the end of a few hours seem in some way to have coherence? And I wonder if this was the method of the younger Mr. Galsworthy—or whether it was the method which encouraged the later Forsytes to send psychological telegrams to one another.

The most interesting essay is an account of Mr. Galsworthy's friendship with Conrad. When they first met, Conrad was the mate of a sailing ship and Mr. Galsworthy was a student and passenger. Conrad's talk was of life, not of literature, and during that voyage he had to deal with a fire in the hold and a hurricane. When the two men met again Conrad had begun that astonishing literary career, writing painfully in a tongue not his own recognized by all the critics and ignored by the public. Why was Conrad so long neglected? Did the neglect spring from the fact that, as Mr. Galsworthy says, Conrad never drew a subtle English character, though he wrote of English men and of English ships? Is it possible that as English attempts to emulate Tchekhov fail because of the incompatibility of two temperaments, so incompatibility made Conrad give his Englishmen the one characteristic they dislike: an intricate and exotic mentality?

* * *

Mr. Galsworthy holds the odd view that only optimists distort; the pessimist is, for him, the realist—a view that can be permitted only if we define a pessimist as a man who does not believe things are as rosy as the optimist imagines they are. But surely this is not the definition of the pessimist. Judicial bleakness is rather Mr. Galsworthy's temper. I should say he likes birds better than men. He looks for men's passions in their deeds, smelling out in wills and leases the sinister odors of what he always calls—in the dark manner of the nineties—"the dark flower."

V. S. P.

Mr. Brooks's America

Sketches in Criticism, by Van Wyck Brooks. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

HARD on the heels of Mr. Bernard DeVoto's corrosive criticism of Mr. Brooks in "Mark Twain's America" comes this collection of essays, written with all the urbane assurance of which their author is master. It will be read with eager interest by those to whom the American "problem" is a vital concern and who will naturally be anxious to learn what more Mr. Brooks has to say for himself at a time when some revision of theory is necessary for the saving of sundry skins. The unusually close scrutiny which the book will inevitably receive as a result of the author's recent trouncing is a healthy sign, marking a new stage in American criticism.

Though miscellaneous in subject, these persuasively written essays present a progressive unfoldment of that point of view which has become so familiar to us since "America's Coming of Age." Mr. Brooks is a man dominated by a system of ideas; the system remains excessively rigid, but never before has he given it such an effective presentation. The reason is easy to find.

* * *

All the works of his maturity have hitherto been biographical studies, and it is hard to imagine a more unhappy medium for "putting across" a system of ideas. Mr. Brooks's whole practice has been a negation of that freedom from partipris which he cites as indispensable in his Thoughts on Biography in the present volume. Mr. DeVoto is not the only one who has rebelled at the prejudices, the lack of intimate knowledge, the arbitrary choice between conflicting facts with which he has constructed his biographies à thèse. Those ideas which might have an independent validity as general criticism have suffered from being presented through dubious examples and unsupported facts. The virtue of these essays is that they stick for the most part to generalities.

The best of them deal with such subjects as The Heroic, The Writer and his Audience, The Hero as Artist, and perform the double function of stinging us with a sense of America's cultural barrenness and inspiring us with a sense of the artist's glorious opportunity to lead the way to a life of new values, of lovelier and loftier ideals than any offered by a predatory industrialism. The pessimism of the author's outlook on present-day America may be excessive, but at least it has helped to make America self-critical and there is still a lazy majority of our so-called leaders who need such a gadfly to keep them awake. And the heroic conception of the artist is a much needed one in a day when the tendency is to accept either an arid æstheticism or a view of art as a minor province of sociology.

* * *

As a general theory, Mr. Brooks's system is impeccable. But how is the artist to attain to heroic proportions? Scattered suggestions throughout the essays offer as the fountainhead of inspiration an indiscriminate assortment of authors —Tolstoy, Hugo, Dickens, Ibsen, etc. One gasps at a culture reared on such foundations. But Mr. Brooks has no other choice, convinced as he is of the futility of looking for any untapped native reservoir from which American writers might derive an heroic native tradition. Yet Mr. DeVoto has shown us the color of an epic past and there are many of us who find depths of spiritual significance in certain aspects of present-day America of which Mr. Brooks apparently does not even suspect the existence.

R. P.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

It Must Be a Gift

SINCE Miss Gertrude Stein is a favorite writer of ours, we welcome announcement of publication by Plain Edition, Paris, of her "Operas and Plays," with other volumes . . . Among those that have already appeared is "How to Write" . . . This edition, which was limited to 1000 copies, has no doubt been exhausted . . . You know how eager people are for books that tell them how to write . . . And fancy learning from Miss Stein . . . Why was the number of copies so restricted? . . . Perhaps because it was felt that, as with the Einstein theory, the number of persons capable of receiving the message was limited.

We have often protested against the notion that "anybody can write" . . . And yet we are constrained to admit that the most unlikely people sometimes make good writers . . . If you knew nothing more of Berlioz than the "Fantastic" Symphony told you, would you believe that he could write prose? . . . Yet he not only was an excellent music critic but he wrote one of the best autobiographies the world has seen. . . . Knopf has just republished the Memoirs in the Holmes translation, revised and annotated by Mr. Ernest Newman.

* * *

It would be difficult to imagine a better combination of author and editor . . . The impetuous and often inaccurate composer is now held to the highroad by a precise and analytical critic . . . Happily, the corrections cannot impair the vitality of the style, and Mr. Newman allows many of the composer's harmless posturings to remain unchallenged . . . We have here, therefore, in a beautiful format, an authoritative edition of an autobiography which is at once a document of the utmost significance to musical scholars and an unending delight to the general reader.

Another new title, "Son of the Morning" (Brewer, Warren & Putnam), introduces Mr. Edward J. O'Brien, of best-short-story fame, as biographer . . . This is a "Portrait" of Friedrich Nietzsche which submits the theory that the central fact of the philosopher's life was a hopeless love for Cosima Wagner . . The philosopher, it is suggested, had the ambition to cast Wagner for the rôle of Theseus originally filled by Bülow . . . Mr. O'Brien, recalling the reputed presence of the vulture-vignette on the original title page of Wagner's 'My Life," as signifying Wagner's belief that he was the son of Geyer, points out that the first edition of "The Birth of Tragedy" also has a vignette—Prometheus Unbound reclines with his heel on a vulture . . . "Prometheus, therefore, who is really Dionysos, sets his heel on the sleeping vulture Wagner" . . . Or, later, in other terms, "Should Nietzsche-Siegfried succeed in breaking Wagner-Wotan's spear, then Wagner-Wotan, the god, might abdicate and place his power in the hands of the youthful victor, the power of the Ring, which he himself had created, the power which would win him Bayreuth, Brünnhilde and love" . . . But the spear was not broken, and Nietzsche, from being an ardent disciple of Wagner, became his bitter enemy.

* * *

Mr. O'Brien interprets both the published writings and the correspondence of Nietzsche very liberally in order to support his thesis . . . Some of the arguments are a little like those by which the Baconians and the Oxfordians attempt to prove the authorship of Shakespeare's plays . . . The theory is made to sound plausible, but there are times when one feels that the "creative imagination" of the biographer is running wild . . . Just as it runs wild when the author, using the methods of popular psychology, attempts to recreate the scene of the "vision" of Zarathustra.

Still, Mr. O'Brien does know how to write, even if he might benefit from a little editing by Mr. Newman . . . Whereas it needs more than editing to clean up "Restless Star" (Century), Hans Reisiger's story of the young Wagner . . . Even the publishers admit on the jacket that this "seems more of a romance than a biography" . . . That is to put it mildly . . . The fact is, the book is all dashes and exclamation points . . . Now there's an odd thing—in "Mein Leben" and in the Memoirs of Berlioz, we don't mind these exuberances of punctuation, because they seem to represent the actual characters of the writers . . . But when the biographer attempts to convey the subject's character by such a method, we have, to borrow a phrase from Reisiger's translator, "something quite different again."

Here, too, is a volume from Macmillan called "Life and Lillian Gish" . . . This is by Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine, the distinguished literary executor and biographer of Mark Twain . . . Like Mr. Paine's title, his style is singularly well adapted to a subject who is best known as a Hollywood star . . . At Christmas our heroine as a child actress was on the road, riding in a caboose . . . At one town, the company "went ashore" and came back with —what do you think? Right—"a little, green tree that they set up right in the old, dingy caboose; and then they opened packages and hung balls and candy canes on the little tree, and even presents. And all the rest of that day, the gay little tree rode and rode, and the old caboose wasn't dingy any more, and one's heart could almost break with happiness over a thing like that. Surely in all the world there was never such another Christmas Tree!"

* * *

Well, there are Wagner and Berlioz, composers of music; then Reisiger, described by his publisher as a poet, and Mr. Paine, professional man of letters—it must be a gift.

An Early Democrat

Roger Williams, New England Firebrand, by James Ernst. New York: Macmillan. $4.

MR. ERNST'S biography is an extension of a thesis which he wrote in 1926 on the theory of liberty and the rights of man as held by Roger Williams. That thesis was prompted by a remark made by Mr. Vernon Parrington that there was no adequate study of Williams to which readers could turn for an understanding of his life and revolutionary ideas. Since then Mr. Parrington, in his "Main Currents in American Thought," has given a careful exposition of the contribution made by Williams to the development of American thought and democracy. Mr. Oscar Straus wrote capably on the subject of Williams's contribution to religious thought in "Roger Williams: A Pioneer of Religious Liberty." Now Mr. Ernst has covered the entire field of Williams's career, with particular attention to his theories of government. The book differs from Emily Meader Easton's biography in that it deals less with the background and the externals of Roger Williams's life and more with what he thought.

Mr. Ernst is moved by admiration for Roger Williams. He finds in this firebrand, this "long despised outcast," this "minter of exorbitant novelties"—kind neighbor, liaison officer between white man and red, farmer, and versatile workman at any task required in the New World or the Old—a thinker in the field of political economy worth reckoning with.

In a religious way he passed through several stages of belief. At 11 he dissented from the church of his fathers. From that time on almost to the end of his life he was constantly seeking for the true way, and became, successively, a Puritan Anglican, a semi-Separatist, an extreme Separatist, and by 1635 an out-and-out Seeker—that is, one who renounced all churches, and being unsatisfied that any existing church was the true church, studied the Scriptures and waited patiently for some new apostle. When he revisited England in 1643 he aroused a compelling interest there in the Seeker movement. Parrington has called Williams a "Puritan intellectual who became a Christian freethinker."

Naturally, his tenets, freely expressed, brought him into collision with New England Puritans who were determined to bulwark their own particular kind of church with all the powers of state. Boston definitely cast him out; Plymouth was uneasy about him. The Bay Court tried to thwart him on every hand, but the men who formed the Bay Court were in many cases his life-long friends. It was impossible for them to agree with him but impossible not to like him.

What many Americans are prone to forget is the influence that Roger Williams exerted in England. Not only as the chief exponent of Seekerism did he produce an impression on such men as Vane, Cromwell and Milton, but by his bold advocacy of a democratic theory of state he sowed the seeds among the rank and file of Cromwell's army for the English Revolution of 1648. The form which Cromwell's Commonwealth finally took was a profound disappointment to Williams, but "in spite of the failure of the English Revolution he continued his civil experiment in new-born liberty in the American wilderness. The principles and institutions developed in the new society at Providence have since spread over the entire American union."

Mr. Ernst calls attention to the humanist tendency in Williams. Roger Williams loved the fine arts, he was sociable, and equally at home in English drawing-rooms and in Indian wigwams. With that tendency the extreme Puritans, centering their efforts on escaping the City of Destruction, had no sympathy. Roger Williams may justly be called a Renaissance humanist.

W. K. R.

Too Funny for Russia

The Little Golden Calf, by Ilya Ilf and Eugene Petrov. Authorized translation from the Russian by Charles Malamuth. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.50.

WE ARE assured by the publishers that "The Little Golden Calf" is "a book that's too funny to be published in Russia." The fact that Comrade Stalin feared the ridicule of the Five-Year Plan which motivates the book should give a clue to its contents. Having been denied the freedom of the press in Russia, the book's world première is granted to America. It will probably give the capitalists food for thought, if they are discerning enough to read between the lines, and it may succeed in sending one or two (in company with Mr. Average Man) to some authentic sources of information regarding present-day Russian life, since at times it may be difficult to understand just what phase of the Russian situation is being ridiculed.

The story revolves about a quartet of entertaining but unscrupulous schemers, led by one Ostap Ibragimovich Bender, who set out to capture a millionaire and relieve him of his million. Their progress across Russia in the rickety "Antelope-Gnu" (evidently a Russian edition of the American "Leaping Lena") is pictured in episodes frankly nonsensical and altogether uncomplimentary to the political, economic and artistic régime of that country. One meets the Herculeans, the Residents of Magpie village, Passengers on a Special Train, Unorganized Minorities and others who are tabulated in a cast of characters such as prefaces a drama. Nor must one forget the artist whose medium was oats, or the policeman who became a music critic. The motion picture industry receives a really funny slap on the wrist, but it is the industrial system which comes in for the greatest amount of ridicule, an industrial system which does not allow Ostap Ibragimovich Bender to spend his million after he gets it—oh yes, he finally meets the millionaire and relieves him of the little suit case of bank notes. It would spoil the story to tell you how.

Ostap finds his wealth a hollow mockery. He can neither rent a room at the hotel, all rooms being reserved for the Congress of Soil Experts, nor can he build himself a house, all building materials being for the exclusive use of collectives—and Ostap is a rank individualist. He finally converts his wealth into rings, bracelets, watches and gold plate and sets out on foot for the Roumanian border, jingling like a peddler's wagon. At the border he is held up by guards who confiscate his jewelry. Poor Ostap, deserted by his erstwhile friends-in-mischief, denuded of his wealth and fur coat (for winter had come) and possessing only one boot, finds himself on an ice floe, in imminent danger of being tipped into the water. He leaps for the shore, and "10 minutes later a strange man, bareheaded and with one boot, crawled out on the Soviet shore. Addressing no one, he said aloud:

"No ovations are necessary. I did not become a Count of Monte Cristo. I shall have to qualify as a janitor."

It is to be presumed that, having returned to the clutches of the Soviets, he was swallowed up in one of the collectives.

Forecastle to Bridge

In Great Waters, by S. G. S. McNeil. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

CAPTAIN McNEIL'S book stows a miscellaneous cargo of entertaining episodes between its sail-cloth covers. It has a breezy, salty tang, more like the yarns of a genial shipmate than cut-and-dried material of the captain's table sort. Before Captain McNeil reached the Cunard Line's retirement age, rounding out nearly half a century at sea, he had earned his broad gold stripe as master of the crack ocean flier Mauretania; helping to keep the mythical blue ribbon of the north Atlantic passenger trade at the truck of Cunard ships for many years.

He started in doing business in great waters at the age of 13. Shipping in a full-rigger out of Liverpool, he served his time in sail, taking the inevitable knocks that go with the making of a sailor. "After 10 years in sail," he writes, "I had, perforce, to realize that the day of the smart, fine sailing ship was nearly at its end." He swallowed his pride and joined a Cardiff collier that "looked like an elongated boiler with a funnel stuck on." From sail to steam, and up from the World War to the bridge of a great Atlantic Ocean castle ran McNeil's career. Such a background stands out even more strongly in the glamorous and luxurious aspect of present times. Captain McNeil mentions great social changes which have kept stride with mechanical progress during the years he has spent in great waters. "The sailor-town of New York . . . 40 years ago . . ." he writes, ". . . was no more lawless . . . than London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Marseilles or Naples; and there is not the least doubt that today this particular part of the city is far more free from viciousness than any other seaport. This is due entirely to prohibition."

Even the skipper's references to triple-expansion reciprocating engines and Scotch boilers, or to the reforms necessary for the improvement of the merchant service will hold his readers' interest. Captain McNeil has something of the story-telling knack of William McFee who could write an essay on Parson turbines that anybody would delight in reading.

Poetry and Miss Monroe

Poets and Their Art, by Harriet Monroe. New edition, revised and enlarged. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

SPECIAL interest attaches to this new edition of Miss Monroe's book of criticism because October sees the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of Poetry, a Magazine of Verse, in which many of the poets here considered found an early opportunity for publication of their work and in which many of these essays first appeared. The new edition will have added appeal to those who know that Miss Monroe as the editor of Poetry is in the midst of an heroic attempt to carry on the magazine under difficulties.

Miss Monroe's criticism shows a wide sympathy, encompassing the work of both Sara Teasdale and T. S. Eliot, the conventional forms as well as the freest verse. It could not have been easy for Miss Monroe to deal impersonally with the work of many writers who were her friends and old companions in an uphill fight against public indifference and ignorance. To her credit be it said, the Chicago school receives no gloved treatment from its editor-in-chief. If, after the years since she first wrote the studies of Edwin Arlington Robinson and of Edna St. Vincent Millay, the one estimate seems superficial and the other perfervid, it is not surprising. Later works, changed fashion and the critic's own development make few reviews capable of standing the winds of opinion unchanged through two decades.

Miss Monroe has an exact ear and a wide knowledge. Her essays reflect in a peculiarly intimate way history in the making. To all who examine the development of the Midwest School, of the imagists and of the followers of Donne, the book of the poet's own editor and friend will be an important source of information and contemporary opinion.

A Roman Catholic View

Bolshevism: Theory and Practice, by Waldemar Gurian. New York: Macmillan. $3 net.

DR. GURIAN'S work is quite different from the familiar type of descriptive and impressionistic book about contemporary Soviet conditions. He approaches Bolshevism from the standpoint of an analysis of its fundamental philosophy. Such relatively transient features of Soviet life as new industrial establishments, experiments in state and collective farming, food shortage, transport congestion, etc., are of only incidental interest to Dr. Gurian, although he does give an historical sketch of the origins of Bolshevism and of some features of its administrative practice. What he regards as primarily important is the underlying philosophy of Bolshevism, as formulated by Marx, expounded by Lenine and now carried out in practice by Stalin.

* * *

As a spokesman for the outlook on life sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Gurian is an avowed and irreconcilable opponent of Marxism and Leninism. But he is a serious opponent, equipped with a knowledge of the theories which he disapproves And he is a fair controversialist in the sense that he presents the ideas of his theoretical adversaries with scrupulous accuracy. His discussions of such subjects as Marx's revolutionary interpretation of Hegel's dialectic materialism and Lenine's theories in regard to imperialism and the unequal development of capitalism deserve commendation for their clarity and reliability.

Dr. Gurian, who was born in Russia, but now lives in Germany, sees an absolute incompatibility between the idealistic religious conception of the meaning and purpose of human existence and the materialistic Bolshevist conception. Therefore, even if the Soviet régime should effectively realize its goals of a greatly improved material standard of living for the masses and a smoothly functioning economic system, the author would still regard it as quite incomplete and inadequate.

A second line of criticism, to which Dr. Gurian returns more than once, is the alleged contradiction between the ultimate objectives of Bolshevism and the means which are employed to reach those objectives. His viewpoint in this connection may be summed up in his own words as follows:

* * *

"As a result of employing force, force becomes treated as an end in itself. . . . In the Socialist society the state as an instrument of force perishes, for society is to control itself by the operation of its all-comprehensive order without any application of force or similar pressure. So at least the theory goes. But in reality the stage of force and inhumanity, theoretically transitional, has been transformed into a permanent arrangement. Force has been applied on an increasing scale and the machinery of compulsion built up. A terrorism at first practiced to overcome opposition has been transformed into a system of political and economic terrorism applied in the ordinary administration of the state."

The author's frank aversion to the basic philosophy of Bolshevism does not, however, bring him to the state of mind where he can see no good in the Soviets or no defects in the existing order. He believes that Bolshevism has performed an important historical function in promoting the swift industrialization of Russia, and sees in the Communists the modern successors, in this respect, of Peter the Great. Moreover, Bolshevism, in Dr. Gurian's opinion, is "a judgment upon the bourgeois society, an exposure of real abuses which had passed too long unregarded, a warning against satisfaction with existing conditions, a negative agent of social reform. If he rejects without compromise the ideas of Marx and Lenine, he has no sympathy with the exclusively materialistic capitalist outlook on life, in which he sees a grave weakness of modern civilization. He believes that only the idealistic religious conception of life which does not limit man's interests to the present world can effectively meet the intellectual and emotional challenge of Bolshevism.

W. H. C.

The Golden Rule

Golden Rules of World Religions, by Miriam Noble. Los Angeles, Calif.: Ivan Deach Jr.

AS ITS name implies, this volume is a study of the various forms in which the profound wisdom of the Golden Rule is expressed in the leading religions of the world. It probably comes with an element of surprise to the average Christian to find that the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, interpreted in what is known as the Golden Rule, has its counterpart in the teachings of many of the great religious leaders. Lao-tse incorporated it in the teachings which are fundamental in the religion of China today. In the teachings of Buddha, of Mahomet, in the Jewish Talmud, even in the religions of Egypt, of Rome and in the Hindu Veda, the priceless sentiment of the Golden Rule found expression.

"What you would not wish done to yourself, do not unto others," is Lao-tse's interpretation of one's relation to his fellow man. Again, "The true rule in life is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own" is the Hindu statement of the Golden Rule. Mahomet expressed the same sentiment in similar terms "Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated."

The interest of the subject is intensified by the author's representation of the close relation between classic art and religion. Accordingly, the volume has numerous illustrations of art motifs, selected from the art of the people, or the religion which each chapter represents. These illustrations both give expression to the thought of the people and also are of value to the student, as they represent the expression of classic art.

The volume is artistically illustrated, and the arrangement is so logical that the idea of the author is readily grasped.

A. F. G.

DOES YOUR CHILD OWN A BIBLE? The Finest Book a Boy or Girl Can Read. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY 41 Bromfield St. Boston

Nelson's Concordance to the Bible

A 576-page book which expands the range of the ordinary Concordance by giving, in addition, references to passages where the idea expressed by a word is embodied.

For sale, handsomely bound in either blue or black leather, at $4.00, in all Christian Science Reading Rooms.

THE BLUE PETER

THE BLUE PETER, the British magazine of the sea and travel, is a favourite all over the world by reason of the unique entertainment which it offers to its readers. Send 1s/- for a specimen copy—you'll like it. Annual subscription 13s/6d (or U. S. A. $4) postpaid.

Apply: The Blue Peter 12 St. Mary Ave., London, E. C. 3

BOOKS from LONDON

J. & E. BUMPUS Ltd. Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, Eng., for all books, finely printed books, fine binding, scarce books and first editions, children's books, foreign books, Bibles, devotional books and learned works. Bibliographical information on request.

BUMPUS

Bird Notes by Harry L. Rhodes

Birds of Middle West by a Kansas Author Illustrated 303 Questions and Answers $1.50

MISS MARGARET WHITTEMORE 1615 College Avenue TOPEKA, KANSAS

Bi-Centennial Marker

FREEDOM WHILE USING

Fits firmly over pages with self-turned rounded ends—Does not injure pages or binding—No outside device needed—No protecting parts—Slides inside book when travelling—Set of 30 Cloth, Pocket, Students—$1.50.

Set of 15 Individual Reference Markers—75c. Mail Orders Filled—Agents Wanted

Discounts to Reading Rooms. Pat. August, 1932

BICENTENNIAL MARKER CO. Union Building Plainfield, N. J.

German Books

scientific and belles lettres works on modern architecture write for free catalogues of your speciality

OTTO SALOMON Export Booksellers Oranienburgerstr. 58, Berlin N 24 GERMANY

TWIN LIGHTS

SARA WARE BASSETT

A Cape Cod romance seasoned with the dry humor of New England

$2

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA

OXFORD BIBLES PRINTING

The first high-class type foundry was established at Oxford in 1667. Ever since that time, special care has been exercised in using only type that would insure clearly printed, easily read Bibles. This accounts for the excellence of Oxford printing, which has always been a standard in Bible making.

Sold in all Reading Rooms

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS 114 Fifth Avenue New York

Another Successful Book

By VASH YOUNG

AUTHOR OF

A FORTUNE TO SHARE

A practical book by a practical exponent of the good and enduring things of life

LET'S START OVER AGAIN

Read These Thrilling and Inspiring Chapters:

New Actors on An Old Stage—the tale of previous depressions, of panics and the good days which followed. Did We Have It Coming To Us—how we lost the taste for the normal. The Adventure of Coming Back—the romance of a fighting comeback and the mental equipment needed to make it. Hobbies. The Future—a ringing challenge to everyone.

ARE you one of the American men and women to whom the depression has brought a stirring challenge to be strong, to be confident, to win in the face of what others think insuperable odds? Here is a new book you will want to read and own—a vital, practical message of personal inspiration from the famous author of *A Fortune to Share*. Here are new ideas, bristling with vitality, originality and courage; new tales of real personal experiences. Here is a book that looks to your success and happiness, tried, tested and proved. *Let's Start Over Again.*

$1.50 at All Stores · BOBBS-MERRILL · Indianapolis

To the Man Who Knows Its Origin Every Word Presents a Picture

AMBITIOUS

Going About for Votes

Even in ancient Rome the candidates for public office went around soliciting votes. This activity was denoted by the word *ambitio* "a going around" especially applied to candidates for office in Rome who went around to solicit votes. *Ambitio* was derived from *ambire* "to go about," which in turn was formed from *ambi*, in the sense of "about" and *ire* "to go." Since this activity indicated a desire for honor or power, the word *ambitio*, came to mean the desire for official honors. This word and its meaning were taken into French and then English as *ambition*, but its meaning later broadened to denote the earnest desire for achievement of any kind. There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

The "Supreme Authority"

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Convincing Testimony

Wm. Lyons Phelps, Ph.D., Lampson Professor of English Literature, Yale University: "It is the best one-volume English dictionary that I have ever seen. It should be in every household."

United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C.: "Especially valuable is the New International Dictionary to all persons engaged in literary, scientific and professional work. This court finds the legal definitions accurate and in fact of so full and extensive a character as practically to supersede the necessity for the publication of separate law dictionaries. Without hesitation we beg to say that the work is really a necessary adjunct to our daily labors."

The Merriam-Webster

Not only do these word stories make the most interesting reading, but to know them will give you an effectiveness in speaking and writing that can come in no other way. When you know the origins and the essential meanings of words, as they are presented in The Merriam-Webster, your own use of words will become more forceful, accurate, and colorful. The Merriam-Webster gives you the whole word power of the English language. It is a library in one volume, its type matter equivalent to a 15-volume encyclopedia. Its encyclopedic information makes it a general question-answerer on all subjects. In its 2,700 pages there are 452,000 entries, including thousands of new words; 12,000 biographical entries; 32,000 geographical subjects; 100 valuable tables; over 6,000 illustrations.

Rely on the testimony of Presidents and Department Heads of the leading Universities; the indorsement of hundreds of Supreme Court Judges; the judgment of Librarians all over the country who choose the MERRIAM-WEBSTER for their own use. *Remember:* A Merriam-Webster *appears on the cover of every dictionary for which G. & C. Merriam Company is editorially responsible. Get the Best.*

Send for Free Booklet of Word Stories

A number of these fascinating stories about the origins of words are presented in an interesting illustrated booklet which we will be glad to send you free on request, together with full information about The Merriam-Webster. Just mail the coupon. No cost or obligation.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

Please send me free your booklet "Interesting Origins of English Words" and full information about Webster's New International Dictionary.

C. S. M. 10-15-32

Name

Street and Number

City State

Copyright 1932 by G. & C. Merriam Company

MRS. DUBOIS IS AGAIN CHAMPION

Wins Women's Senior Golf Title of United States for Third Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 15—Mrs. L. C. DuBois of the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn., retained her title of United States senior woman golf champion, yesterday, by turning in a card of 86 for the second 18 holes of competition on the links of the Westchester Country Club, here. This gave her a total of 173 for the 36 holes of medal play which was two strokes better than the card of 175 turned in by Mrs. A. G. Hupfel of the Rumson (N. J.) Country Club. Georgianna M. Bishop of the Brooklawn Country Club, women's national champion in 1904, was third with a card of 179. By winning this year Mrs. DuBois equaled the record of winning three of these titles which was established by Miss Bishop. The cards:

Mrs. L. C. DuBois, Wee Burn	87	86	173
Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Rumson	89	86	175
Georgianna M. Bishop, Br'kl'wn.	90	89	179
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling	88	95	183
Mrs. S. S. Laird Jr., Westchester	93	91	184
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn	93	93	186
Mrs. F. Ellis, Hartford	98	88	186
Mrs. Charles Downey, Springfd.	95	92	187
Mrs. LeR. J. Smith, N. Hills	96	92	188
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	95	93	188
Mrs. D. M. Willard, Winged Foot	99	90	189
Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn	95	95	190
Mrs. E. B. Betz, Philadelphia	97	93	190
Mrs. J. P. Westcott, Brae Burn	93	98	191
Mrs. E. T. Gross, Providence	94	97	191
Mrs. Ward Clay, Knickerbocker	98	84	192
Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack	97	95	192
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn	101	91	192
Mrs. J. Akeroyd, Philadelphia	98	96	194
Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Hackensack	100	94	194
Mrs. H. Jenkins, Green Meadow	98	98	196
Mrs. J. D. Pryor, Narragansett	97	99	196
Mrs. Richard Payson, Portland	100	96	196
Mrs. Hugh Halsell, B. Hollow	100	97	197
Mrs. Walter Perry, Fairfield	93	104	197
Mrs. R. F. Reid, Cleveland	98	99	197
Mrs. S. P. Jadwin, Women's N.	99	101	200
Mrs. H. P. Knight, Brae Burn	95	105	200
O. W. Crosby, Brae Burn	97	103	200
Mrs. H. Markle, Cleveland	100	101	201
Mrs. Ogden White, New Haven	104	97	201
Mrs. E. Brooks, Rockland	103	99	202
Mrs. T. S. B. Neilson, Arcola	104	99	203
Mrs. H. S. Taintor, Wee Burn	101	103	204
J. Griffith, Canton	105	99	204
Mrs. L. Bauman, Knickerbocker	101	104	205
Mrs. R. A. Gillespie, Woodway	105	101	206
Mrs. W. C. Denison, Cleveland	108	99	207
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Plainfield	108	100	208
Mrs. S. N. Huffard, Cleveland	110	98	208
Mrs. M. M. Singer, Westchester	104	105	209
P. Schwarzwalder, Mahopac	106	103	209
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Arcola	111	100	211
Mrs. S. Clothier, Merion	110	101	211
Mrs. B. Kissam, Apawamis	103	109	212
Mrs. J. A. Millang, Old Country	106	106	212
Mrs. George Wallen, Greenwich	106	107	213
Mrs. W. Willis, Oakland	109	104	213
Mrs. R. Cuming, Knickerbocker	109	104	213
Mrs. E. R. Utley, Brae Burn	103	112	215
Mrs. A. G. Pratt, Knickerbocker	105	111	216
Mrs. P. H. Jadwin, Huntington	108	108	216
E. M. Brigham, Brae Burn	108	113	221
Mrs. J. R. Maxwell, Merion	111	112	223
B. Barne, Midwick	100	115	215
Mrs. H. T. Walden, Apawamis	119	117	236
Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Pinehurst	127	118	245
Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood	129	118	247
M. Gynne, Apawamis	126	123	249

VETERAN BASEBALL STARS TO BARNSTORM

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15 (AP)—Major league baseball stars of yester-year are going to make a pilgrimage east next spring on a barnstorming tour.

Jess Orndorff, former catcher for the Boston Braves, said today he has organized a group of the former greats of baseball for such a trip.

Orndorff listed as members of his club: Jack (Chief) Myers, Tub Spencer and himself, catchers; Bob McGraw, Hi West, Spec Harkness, Wheezer Dell and Tom Hughes, pitchers; Art Shafer, Jack Fournier, George Cutshaw, Ivan Olson, infielders; and Mike Dolin, Jim Thorpe, George (Rube) Ellis and Sam Crawford, outfielders.

"We plan to play in Cleveland, Detroit, and other major league cities when their club is away," Orndorff said. "I also have a night game booked at Indianapolis."

Flinn Wins Over Hulme in Final

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—George H. Flinn Jr. of Pittsburgh won the Hot Springs fall golf tournament yesterday with an 8-and-6 victory over Thomas R. Hulme of Philadelphia.

One down at the end of the first nine, Flinn opened up on the homeward stretch to card a sub-par 35 and gain a decisive advantage. Hulme, whose putter failed him at this time, was swamped beneath a deluge of pars and birdies.

Dr. Albert E. Sager of Rochester, N. Y., defeated James W. Thornton of Montreal, Can., 4 and 3, in the final of the second sixteenth.

In an exhibition match over the Cascade course yesterday morning Edwin H. Vare Jr. and his wife, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare defeated Fay Ingalls and Helen L. Hicks 6 and 5. Miss Hicks defeated Mrs. Vare Thursday for the women's championship.

I. I. KASHDAN TAKES LEAD IN CHESS RACE

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT STANDING

Players	Won	Lost
I. I. Kashdan	6½	½
Dr. A. A. Alekhine	5½	½
Capt. J. J. Araiza	4	2
Dr. J. Asiain	4	2
E. Gonzalez	3½	3½
J. Medina	2½	2½
Capt. J. Vazquez	2½	4½
M. Acevedo	2	5
Col. M. Soto-Larrea	1½	5½
J. Brunner	0	6

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15 (AP)—Isaac I. Kashdan of New York assumed the lead in the international chess masters' tournament here by winning his game from J. Brunner of this city in the seventh round, last night.

The New Yorker gained an advantage in the opening and won in 31 moves. Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris adjourned his game with Dr. J. Asiain after 40 moves. The world champion was a pawn ahead, but the opposition was very difficult.

Drawn games were recorded between E. Gonzalez and Col. M. Soto-Larrea and between Capt. J. Vazquez and M. Acevedo. In the fifth match J. Medina and Capt. J. J. Araiza played to an adjournment. Dr. Asiain scored his unfinished game with Col. Soto-Larrea from the fifth round.

NO CAN-AM CHANGES YET

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15 (AP)—Judge James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, yesterday stated that no definite plan to increase his circuit by the addition of clubs from the Eastern Canada Hockey Association had been submitted to him. Judge Dooley said he would favor the addition of two or more teams, provided they could assure satisfactory conditions and obtained permission to play in territory controlled by the National Hockey League. A proposal for a series of interleague matches has already been submitted to the Can-Am circuit and will be discussed at today's league meeting in New York.

SPORTS BRITISH

CORINTHIANS CELEBRATE JUBILEE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

THE world-famous Corinthians, whose name has been held to stand for all that is truest in amateur Association football during the last half-century, celebrate their jubilee this season. Since their foundation they have played 1000 matches and won 700 of them; they have had 101 of their members "capped" for the annual international match with Scotland, 115 against Wales and 85 against Ireland, while 23 Corinthians have played for other countries against England; and, what is more important than any of these things, they have kept alive the tradition of soccer, as a game, in an age that tends more and more toward the cultivation of football as a business. The Corinthians have clung tenaciously to the amateur ideals of fifty years ago, and, if they are not now the power that once they were, that is because of the immense growth on the professional side of the sport.

In some respects, the Corinthians, with their strictly limited membership, their rigid touring rules as to expenses, and their unprofessional training methods, may seem anachronistic; but the fact remains that they are the only amateur club union which has any right to be compared seriously with the crack paid sides of the English League. One rule which they have amended since the inception of the club is that which debarred them from competitive play. Since 1922-23 they have competed in the big annual tournament for the Football Association Challenge Cup, and they have never survived more than one Cup-tie round in any season. They are granted exemption until the arrival of the League "giants" in the competition proper, as a tribute to their unique position in the game, and of recent years this arrangement has been criticized on the grounds that they are being unduly favored.

CORINTHIANS SILENCE DETRACTORS

These rumblings reached their crescendo last season, but the Corinthians themselves silenced their detractors by a brilliant display of whirlwind soccer in a Cup-tie against Sheffield United. They lost by the odd goal in three, it is true, but they proved themselves equal to their opponents in pace, staying power and resource. Spectators who had come to scoff remained to express the hope that professionals should one day play as refreshingly as amateurs, and the name of the Corinthians was vindicated.

The first match ever played by the club was against St. Thomas's Hospital, Nov. 1, 1882, at Lambeth Palace grounds, and the result was a win for the Corinthians by 2 goals to 1. The purpose of the side's foundation was to bring the best amateur talent of England together, so that Scotland's persistent domination on the football field might be ended. N. Lane-Jackson, who convened the meeting at which the Corinthians were formed and who was an active force in their administration for many years, realized that the almost constant victories of Scotland over England were largely due to the fact that numbers of the famous Queens Park team were included in the Scottish elevens, with the result that they possessed fine powers of combination. One result of Jackson's foresight was that, in the nine years immediately following the establishment of the club, England, with many Corinthians in the national side, won four matches with Scotland, drew three and lost only two, while in the previous nine years the Englishmen had been successful only once in nine attempts.

CORINTHIANS BIG NOISE FOR A TIME

For a period the Corinthians were the big noise in British soccer. They jumped into early fame by beating up famous professional sides, and they provided a steady stream of international players. Twice—against Wales in 1894 and 1895—the whole of the English side was composed of Corinthians. They therefore succeeded conclusively in their primary object, and the high reputation they earned remained with them long afterward, capturing the imagination of the players at the schools and universities. The Corinthians' playing strength has been recruited mainly from these two sources, and the decline of soccer in the schools made itself felt at once in the club.

The Corinthians themselves have done much "missionary" work to counteract the tendency of schools to go across to the Rugby code of football. Times have changed, and amateur ideals in sport have been subject to revision. Members of the Corinthians have been known to turn professional. But the Corinthians, it is felt, have an important place still in the scheme of football, for they can deliver an occasional challenge to the professionals, and so focus limelight upon the unpaid side of the game. They can show the crowds that there is a spectacular difference between playing for fun and playing for a living, and they can do something to preserve the game and its high traditions in the schools. Soccer has come to be talked of in terms of cups and league points, and the Corinthians serve as a reminder that, like Rugby, the game can be played and enjoyed for just the pleasure of the game itself.

Herbert Sutcliffe England's Star Batsman for 1932 Season

Leads First-Class Averages for the Second Successive Year—Scores Total of 3336 Runs, Including 313 Against Essex in June

LEADING BATSMEN IN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS CRICKET SINCE 1920

Year	Name and County	Average
1920	E. H. Hendren, Middlesex	61.46
1921	C. P. Mead, Hampshire	69.10
1922	E. H. Hendren, Middlesex	66.83
1923	E. H. Hendren, Middlesex	77.17
1924	Andrew Sandham, Surrey	59.48
1925	J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	70.32
1926	J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	77.60
1927	Charles Hallows, Lancashire	75.58
1928	J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	82.90
1929	J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	66.55
1930	D. G. Bradman, Australia	98.66
1931	Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	96.66
1932	Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	74.18

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The appearance of Herbert Sutcliffe at the head of the 1932 first-class batting averages for the second year in succession is a glowing testimony to this famous Yorkshireman's brilliant batsmanship. His aggregate of 3336 runs for the season is easily the best of his career. Only twice previously have these figures been surpassed. The first occasion was in 1906 when Thomas Hayward scored 3518 and in 1928 when F. E. Woolley, renowned Kent veteran, totaled 3352.

Sutcliffe also obtained the highest score of the season when he scored 313 for Yorkshire against Essex at Leyton in June. This also represents his highest individual score and as Percy Holmes, who was partnering him, also obtained a high score, they were able to put up a world's record first-wicket partnership of 555 runs.

It would be easy to overwork superlatives in an attempt to do justice to Sutcliffe's consistent play for Yorkshire since he made his début for that county in 1919 after war service with the Sherwood Foresters. He became an internationally famous figure when he scored two centuries in one test match against Australia during the season of 1924-25, and followed up this feat by earning the (then) record average for test matches of 81.55. Other great performances followed, and soon the names of Sutcliffe and J. B. Hobbs, as England's opening batsmen became a byword. Now Hobbs has retired from test cricket and Sutcliffe is left to carry on the good work.

In county cricket Sutcliffe and Holmes have acquired a similar reputation and their dependability goes far toward explaining why Yorkshire won the English inter-county championship this year for the sixteenth time. During the latter stages of this season, however, Maurice Leyland, dashing left-handed batsman, has occupied Holmes's place as Sutcliffe's partner, owing to Holmes's inability to play.

Ernest Tyldesley, pride of Lancashire County, filled second place, and the third position was held by Leslie Ames. The latter, who plays for Kent, is the first wicket-keeper to score over 2000 runs in a single season. The highest amateur player on this year's list is K. S. Duleepsinhji, celebrated Indian cricketing Prince who captains Sussex, and his disability to make the journey to Australia with the Marylebone Cricket Club's team is regretted by both visitors and hosts.

The following list shows the averages of all first-class cricketers who claimed an average above 22 runs as the result of at least 20 or more innings. The list:

Player and team	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest score	Average
†Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire	52	7	3336	313	74.13
Ernest Tyldesley, Lancashire	48	7	2420	225‡	59.02
†Leslie Ames, Kent	50	7	2482	180	57.72
J. B. Hobbs, Surrey	35	4	1764	161‡	56.90
†W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire	49	4	2528	264	56.17
*K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex	33	2	1633	132	52.67
†*D. R. Jardine, Surrey	39	11	1464	164	52.28
†Maurice Leyland, Yorkshire	40	2	1980	189	52.10
E. H. Hendren, Middlesex	47	7	2041	194‡	51.02
Jack O'Connor, Essex	36	8	1350	119	48.21
Percy Holmes, Yorkshire	31	4	1208	224‡	44.74
J. W. Hearne, Middlesex	52	3	2151	176	43.89
†*R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire	49	7	1808	171‡	43.04
W. W. Keetch, Nottinghamshire	51	3	2062	242	42.95
Willis Walker, Nottinghamshire	46	7	1640	117	42.05
P. R. Santall, Warwickshire	40	9	1288	127‡	41.54
T. F. Shepherd, Surrey	32	4	1163	107‡	41.53
C. K. Nayudu, India	45	5	1618	162	40.45
H. W. Parks, Sussex	46	9	1495	172‡	40.40
L. G. Berry, Leicestershire	50	4	1774	148	38.56
Arthur Staples, Nottinghamshire	46	6	1531	121	38.27
†Edward Paynter, Lancashire	55	1	2035	159	37.68
F. E. Woolley, Kent	52	2	1827	146	36.54
*A. G. Hazlerigg, Leicestershire	21	1	1010	135	36.07
Andrew Sandham, Surrey	44	4	1441	215	36.02
*I. Akers-Douglas, Kent	20	3	612	123	36.00
E. H. Bowley, Sussex	41	3	1356	162	35.70
D. M. Smith, Derbyshire	48	4	1551	111	35.25
N. F. Armstrong, Leicestershire	48	4	1531	183‡	34.79
T. H. Barling, Surrey	28	4	835	171	34.79
J. S. Iddon, Lancashire	48	6	1451	201	34.54
*C. F. Walters, Worcestershire	51	3	1658	190	34.54
John Arnold, Hampshire	50	1	1680	227	34.28
*Alan Ratcliffe, Cambridge University	29	4	849	130	33.96
J. H. A. Hulme, Middlesex	40	6	1150	114‡	33.82
S. Worthington, Derbyshire	44	3	1386	120	33.80
A. Mitchell, Yorkshire	43	3	1351	177‡	33.77
Frank Watson, Lancashire	49	3	1516	142	32.95
*The Rev. J. H. Parsons, Warwickshire	26	3	751	104	32.65
A. J. Croom, Warwickshire	46	5	1390	115	32.43
†*F. R. Brown, Surrey	39	4	1135	212	32.42
*Wazir Ali, India	42	4	1229	178	32.34
James Langridge, Sussex	46	9	1192	128	32.21
*Nazir Ali, India	32	0	1020	109	31.87
M. S. Nichols, Essex	54	9	1430	105	31.77
*V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire	57	3	1712	163	31.70
L. A. Bates, Warwickshire	45	3	1311	211	31.21
Leonard Townsend, Derbyshire	51	3	1497	153‡	31.18
Dai Davies, Glamorganshire	37	4	1022	106	30.96
*J. Naoomal, India	46	4	1297	164‡	30.88
A. G. Dipper, Gloucestershire	26	0	801	96	30.80
Maurice Nichol, Worcestershire	26	1	762	95	30.48
R. J. Gregory, Surrey	33	3	912	131	30.40
*M. J. Turnbull, Glamorganshire	44	0	1333	205	30.29
C. P. Mead, Hampshire	45	5	1210	121	30.25
H. S. Squires, Surrey	33	6	810	131	30.00
*A. W. Richardson, Derbyshire	44	2	1258	90	29.95
Norman Kilner, Warwickshire	45	5	1132	119	29.80
*A. P. F. Chapman, Kent	35	3	951	96	29.71
G. C. Dacre, Gloucestershire	46	5	1214	111‡	29.60
Benjamin Lilley, Nottinghamshire	36	11	735	65	29.40
H. H. Gibbons, Worcestershire	49	4	1317	126	29.26
*B. H. Valentine, Kent	45	3	1226	180	29.19
A. H. Dyson, Glamorganshire	50	2	1393	208	29.02
J. H. Parks, Sussex	44	5	1105	134	28.83
James Cutmore, Essex	55	2	1485	106	28.01
*A. W. Carr, Nottinghamshire	43	3	1118	132‡	27.95
R. A. Sinfield, Gloucestershire	43	2	1138	122	27.75
C. B. Harris, Nottinghamshire	46	7	1081	67	27.71
*A. M. Crawley, Kent	25	1	662	78	27.58
A. H. Bakewell, Northamptonshire	53	0	1447	130	27.30
W. L. Neale, Gloucestershire	47	8	1062	92‡	27.23
*H. D. Burrough, Somersetshire	34	5	785	135	27.06
H. Witfield, Surrey	22	5	451	101‡	26.52
Alec Shipman, Leicestershire	29	3	689	78	26.50
W. T. Luckes, Somersetshire	23	15	211	58‡	26.37
*G. T. S. Stevens, Middlesex	21	1	523	87‡	26.15
Thomas Cook, Sussex	43	1	1094	160	26.04
*F. G. H. Chalk, Oxford University	20	1	494	130	26.00
F. S. Lee, Somersetshire	37	2	908	145	25.94
*Arthur Melville, Sussex	27	1	672	113‡	25.84
*D. R. Wilcox, Essex	42	1	1058	157	25.80
William Barber, Yorkshire	41	2	1000	162	25.64
*A. B. Sellers, Yorkshire	37	5	804	85	25.12
*S. H. M. Colah, India	36	0	900	122	25.00
Emrys Davies, Glamorganshire	48	2	1134	175	24.65
Leonard Hopwood, Lancashire	33	4	715	91	24.65
*R. A. G. Scott, Sussex	40	6	838	116	24.64
Leonard Wright, Worcestershire	37	2	858	86	24.51
G. V. Gunn, Nottinghamshire	36	4	774	89‡	24.18
*R. A. Ingle, Somersetshire	46	1	1083	108	24.06
*J. C. Clay, Glamorganshire	31	2	693	71‡	23.89
H. W. Lee, Middlesex	47	2	1073	102	23.84
R. Duckfield, Glamorganshire	46	6	950	78‡	23.75
G. H. Brown, Hampshire	52	0	1223	128	23.51
H. T. W. Hardinge, Kent	42	4	886	87‡	23.31
*Amar Singh, India	33	5	641	131‡	22.89
*T. A. Pearce, Kent	28	4	545	83	22.70
*B. W. Quaife, Worcestershire	47	7	904	84	22.60
D. F. Pope, Essex	52	0	1172	115	22.53
Reginald Taylor, Lancashire	41	3	847	106	22.28
*A. W. G. Haddingham, Cambridge University	21	1	444	80	22.20
†*G. O. Allen, Middlesex	35	3	704	85	22.00

*Amateur. †Member Marylebone Cricket Club's team to tour Australia this winter. ‡Not out.

College Football Results

Appalachian 13, Lenoir-Rhyne 6.
Ball St. Teach. 34, Oakland City 12.
Bluffton 14, Bowling Green 0.
Central 25, Okla. Baptist 13.
Clemson 19, Erskine 0.
Colorado Aggies 7, Denver 7.
Dayton 7, Xavier 0.
Duquesne 21, Oglethorpe 6.
Geneva 14, St. Vincent 7.
Glenville 38, Morris Harvey 6.
Haskell 25, Baker 0.
Hastings 19, Colner 6.
Howard Payne 47, Austin 13.
Kansas Wes. 19, McPherson 0.
Kearney Teach. 0, Wayne Teach. 0.
LaSalle 51, Gallaudet 0.
Marshall 7, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Miami 6, Norfolk 0.
Milsaps 32, Springhill 0.
Minot 21, Mayville 7.
Missouri Valley 14, Tarkio 0.
Montana Mines 27, Intermountain 13.
Muskingum 32, Ashland 6.
Nebraska Wes. 14, Midland 7.
New Mexico Aggies 108, N. M. Mines 0.
N. D. State 27, Oklahoma City 7.
No. Texas Teach. 14, Abilene Chris. 0.
Okla. A. & M. 18, Creighton 7.
Ottawa (Kan.) 31, Bethel 0.
Pittsburgh Teachers 15, Emporia 2.
Potomac State 13, Fairmount State 0.
Rio Grande Reserves 7, Urbana 0.
Southeast Teach. 41, Ozarks 0.
South Carolina 19, Wofford 0.
Southwestern 7, St. Edwards 6.
Southwestern 3, East Central 0.
St. Ambrose 0, Augustana 0.
Superior 27, Stout 6.
Temple 12, Bucknell 0.
Texas Mines 13, Simmons 2.
Texas Tech 21, Arizona 0.
Transylvania 7, Union 0.
Utah State 39, Western State 0.
Wake Forest 0, N. C. State 0.
Warrensb'g Teach. 7, Cape Girardeau 0.
Washburn 13, Hayes 0.
Wichita 14, Emporia Teachers 6.
Willamette 26, Coll. Idaho 0.
W. Texas Teach. 12, Dan. Baker 0.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Clark 2, Tufts 0.
Harvard 20, M. I. T. 40.
West Point 25, Pittsburgh 30.

SIMPSON NAMED MANAGER

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—"Bullet Joe" Simpson has been named as manager of the New York Americans of the National Hockey League. He will succeed Eddie Gerard, now pilot of the Montreal Maroons. Simpson guided the New Haven Eagles, the Americans' "farm" club in the Canadian-American League last year and took them into the league playoffs. His place at New Haven will be taken by Eddie Powers, former manager of the Boston Bruin Cubs. Simpson was rated as one of the outstanding defense men in the National League for several years, using speed and hard shots to make up for his lack of weight. He came to the Americans from Edmonton when the team was organized in 1925 and remained with the club through the 1930-31 season.

CAPTAIN-ELECT INELIGIBLE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Springfield College eligibility committee yesterday ruled Howard "Chief" Meyers, captain-elect of baseball, out of all athletics. The ruling developed because Meyers played professional baseball with Scranton in the New York-Pennsylvania League this summer. The Scrantop boy, now a senior, has varsity letters in football, basketball and baseball to his credit. He will remain for his degree.

MANGIN WINS TENNIS FINAL

Defeats Hall in Straight Sets in Greenbrier Autumn Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 15—Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., defeated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in the men's singles final of the annual autumn Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club championship yesterday, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. Hall, winner of this title in September last year, played below his usual form yesterday, but the brilliant play of Mangin, who found a hard and accurate-hitting stride early in the match, settled the issue between these fanking players. Mangin was ranked No. 11 and Hall No. 13 the end of the 1931 season.

Virginia Bingham Rice of Boston and the Longwood Cricket Club and her mixed doubles partner, Fred C. Baggs of New York advanced to the final round yesterday, defeating Mrs. Philip B. Hawk and Mangin, 6—2, 6—3. Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., and Victor F. Hockmeyer of New York made the final by winning a 6—3, 6—4 semifinal-round match from Florence S. Leboutillier of Westbury, L. I., and Hall.

Miss Rice gained a final-round bracket in women's singles when she defeated Miss LeBoutillier, 6—4, 6—4. The Long Island girl was only beaten by the steadiness of Miss Rice. The Boston girl meets Miss Ridley in the final for the title won last year by Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, Eng., the former Elsie Goldsack. The summary:

GREENBRIER GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB AUTUMN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Men's Singles—Final Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Virginia Bingham Rice, Boston, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Miss Rice and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, and Mangin, 6—2, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., and Victor F. Hockmeyer, New York, defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., and Hall, 6—3, 6—4.

INTERBOROUGH ACT HELD 'OF NO EFFECT'

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—United States District Judge John M. Woolsey Thursday ruled that the appointment of receivers for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, operator of one of the city's subway systems, and the Manhattan Railway Company by Judge Martin T. Manton, presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was "wholly void and of no effect."

The ruling also covered all other steps taken in the Interborough-Manhattan equity receivership proceeding. Judge Woolsey's ruling was contained in a 38-page opinion.

BY-PLAYS

NEW RULES APPEAR SATISFACTORY

WHILE it is still early in the football season of 1932, it is already very apparent that the changes which were made in the rules of the game during last winter are proving to be quite satisfactory. Of the changes made, the one which appears to be receiving what little criticism there has been relates to the ball being dead when any part of the carrier except his feet or hands touches the ground. This rule is proving to be a difficult one for the players to get accustomed to, and it will take some time before it is lived up to by every player; but even at this early date it is quite apparent that it will go a long way toward preventing many of the serious mishaps which brought about its adoption by the rules committee. The players have been taught for so long that they must gain the greatest possible distance by crawling or getting up again, and the defense has been taught to pile on to prevent this added progress, that it is going to take time for them to abide by the new rule; but it is pleasing to note that both sides are trying hard to accustom themselves to the new order of things.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The announcement from Swarthmore College that henceforth it will confine its football games to colleges of its own size rather than playing against such teams as the University of Pennsylvania indicates that the day of "setup" games is rapidly coming to a close. In time it is quite probable that all of the smaller colleges will decline to schedule games with the bigger universities, and the result will be beneficial to the game.

HANS WAGNER AS A MANAGER

It is reported that John H. Wagner, former Pittsburgh National League club shortstop, has applied for the position of manager of the Cincinnati Nationals. It is some years since Wagner was manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates and still longer since he was a player on that team. As a player he was one of the greatest of all time, but as a manager during the last of the 1917 season he did not meet with the same success. Perhaps he might be more successful with a club on which there were no players with whom he had played. If he does become the manager of the Reds, there will be many an old-time fan who will wish him the greatest of success, as he was not only a great player but he was one of the most popular who ever wore a professional baseball uniform.

NO SHARE FOR HORNSBY

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis yesterday revealed he has written to Rogers Hornsby, deposed manager of Chicago's National League champion Cubs, advising him he is not eligible for a share in the world series split. The club members ignored Hornsby in splitting up the pool, and the latter protested to Landis that he was entitled to a share. The decision was based on a world series rule that a player not eligible to participate in the series shall not receive a split. Hornsby was released in August, making him ineligible. Landis told the rajah he would be glad to hear from him in case he knew of any way in which he could be declared in.

MAUREEN ORCUTT'S 84 WINS

ESSEX FELLS, N. J., Oct. 15—Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, won the gross prize yesterday in the Women's New Jersey Golf Association tournament at the Essex Fells Country Club. Miss Oscutt scored an 84, 41 out and 43 in. The next best gross score was an 87 by Mrs. E. E. Alley Jr. of Ridgewood. Mrs. Alley took the first net prize with a handicap of 9. Her score of 78 was the only one under 80.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Cornell 1, Lehigh 1.
McGill 5, Amherst 2.

INFORMATION WANTED

AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF

JOHN ROBERT COOK

Born at Toronto, Canada, in or about 1860. Left Toronto about 1883. Employed by Allan Steamship Line plying between Montreal and Hamilton, Canada, when last heard of.

The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
253 BAY STREET, TORONTO 2, CANADA

Personages in European News

* * *

Even Distinguished Diplomats Like Cake; Names of Notables Collected on Silver Piece

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Sitting late and alone in a corner of the restaurant of the Orient Express, I was disturbed by the unexpected entrance of a little group of men. On looking at those who thus invaded my railroad solitude, I distinguished the features of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu. He was accompanied by secretaries and assistants, and I supposed he intended, like myself, to settle down to work. But no, one of the members of the party produced an immense cake—perhaps it was a cake such as could come only from Roumania—and it was solemnly cut up and distributed. . . . I will not apologize for this personal touch; it is well that we should realize that even diplomatists are human.

Mr. Titulescu, who, not for the first time, has tended his resignation from the post of Minister to the Court of St. James's and chief Roumanian delegate to the League of Nations, must spend a considerable part of his time in the train going to London, or Bucharest, or Geneva, and occasional cakes may be a consolation in a career of movement. . . . There is no more notable figure in Europe than that of the tall traveler with the rather Mongolian cast of countenance.

His influence in British, in French, and in international circles generally is such that when he declares his intention of resigning, emissaries are sent to him to ask him to reconsider his decision, or to accept a higher post. He has already been Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with one short interval has been in London—or on the train—for 10 years.

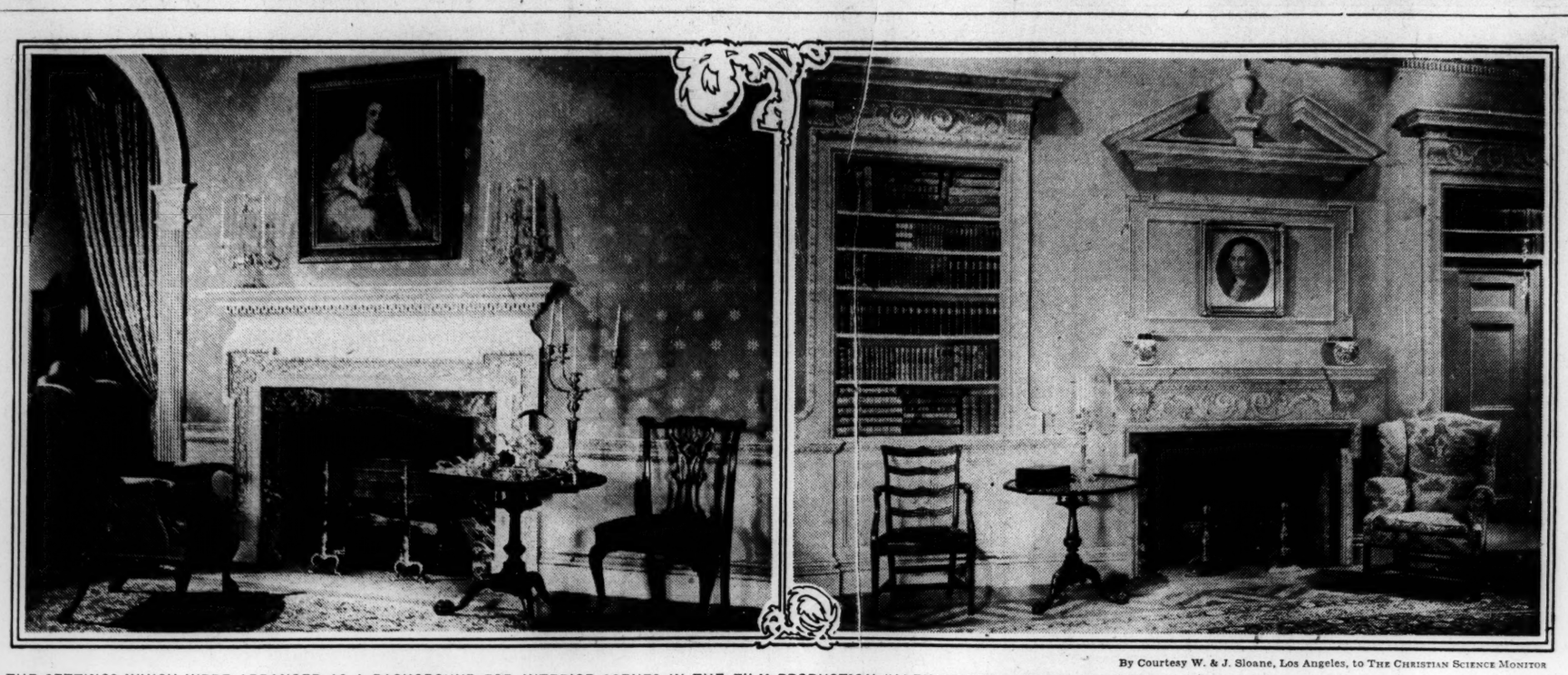
He studied law in Paris and was afterward a professor at the Bucharest University. Apparently the present differences of opinion arose over the negotiations for a Roumano-Soviet pact of nonaggression. Are not the Kellogg pacts and the Litvinoff protocol sufficient guarantees? But Poland has concluded a pact with Russia and France favors a similar pact, and the Roumanian Government, under pressure, seems ready to negotiate. The crucial point, however, is Russia's claim to Bessarabia, which is now held by Roumania.

* * *

The other day I saw a piece of silver on which was engraved the signature of everybody of note who has appeared at Geneva in the last 12 years. These notabilities were invited to write their names in pencil and the engraver did the rest. The task of the autograph hunter was increasingly less difficult, first because he was personally known to many of the international politicians, and second because it became impossible to refuse to add one's name to those of Briand, Stresemann, Chamberlain, Cecil, Viviani, Bourgeois, and a hundred others.

I was reminded of a white fan which M. Léon Bourgeois used to possess. The

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES



By Courtesy W. & J. Sloane, Los Angeles, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SETTINGS WHICH WERE ARRANGED AS A BACKGROUND FOR INTERIOR SCENES IN THE FILM PRODUCTION "ALEXANDER HAMILTON" PROVIDE SUBJECTS FOR CAREFUL STUDY, AS EXAMPLES OF THE FINEST STANDARDS IN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The architectural treatment in the two above interiors show marked differences, but both, it is said, are faithful reproductions of actual interiors of American homes. In the furniture, W. & J. Sloane have copied notable models with precision, the armchair and the side chair in the right-hand picture duplicating two which were conspicuous in the Reifsnyder collection. The beautifully turned and carved table in the same group is a copy of one in the Metropolitan Museum. Only slightly less distinguished are the chairs and tables in the other setting; they too follow exactly the lines of models of the period

Color Schemes Based on Rugs

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ORIENTAL rugs, the aristocrats of the floor, are not only fine examples of what artists can do with color, but they also serve as an interesting basis for evolving the color scheme to be woven into a room. Whether one large rug reaches from wall to wall or small ones are scattered about the floor, there are usually a few hues which dominate and there are bits of strong color which appear more sparingly. Just how to bring some of these hues up into the furnishings—the table cover, fabrics on chairs, draperies and pillows—is a task taxing one's originality.

Since so much pattern is evident in rugs from the Orient, a few rather timid home makers have felt that the walls, draperies, and upholsterings should be entirely of plain colored material. This, however, leaves practically all of the interest flat on the floor. There is actually too much contrast between the large areas of the somber one-toned walls and draperies and the little figures or designs in the floor covering. The walls may seem to have come from some other part of the house while the floor appears a misfit.

Balancing Main Colors and Patterns

To be sure, it is quite possible to go to the opposite extreme, where too much pattern spreads itself all over a room. If animated scenic paper runs around the wall, and vivid flowers and vines in the hangings climb at the windows and bold designs swing and swerve in chairs, the whole room would obviously seem too "busy," simultaneously attracting one's notice hither and yon.

With a little courage and patience a happy medium can be arrived at. A landscape wall paper, for instance, might go very well with Orien al rugs if the paper is kept in different shades of the same color. Indeed, a paper was seen recently which had diffused and indefinite scenes in three shades of gray. It had just enough pattern to be interesting and yet was indefinite enough to remain as a background.

In draperies, two-toned materials such as silk damask are often very successful. Even hand-blocked linens of several colors, if well chosen, can go well with Oriental rugs. In this case there should be some contrast in the size of the patterns. If the rug has a small figured pattern then a bold pattern in hangings is usually more pleasing. Or if the rug presents quite a decided design this can be contrasted with a more delicate pattern at the windows.

If apparently too much pattern has crept in, a room can be toned down sometimes by using a plain, dull-colored slip cover to hide a chair, using a dashing little pillow in its corner. Touches of needlepoint or crewel work on one or two of the chairs usually blend in with the luxuries on the floor.

Repeating Accents Found in Rugs

Many places in the room give opportunities for repeating some of the bits of contrasting colors in the rugs. The lining of an open shelf bookcase was observed recently which was lacquered in salmon color, which was one of the striking accents in the oriental rug. A picture frame or a vase, book ends or portfolio, may carry tones similar to those found in the rug.

It is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, that a conspicuous object might clash in one part of the room and harmonize in another, especially in the case of antique Orientals, which are so individual that even in one small rug the colors at two ends may differ decidedly. A large living room was noticed recently, which had seven small rugs on the floor but arranged so that the prevailing color gradually moved from rust at one end of the room to old blue at the other, although all rugs contained both colors.

Regardless of how well the furnishings harmonize with the floor covering, one thing greatly discounts the beauty of Oriental rugs. It is the floor on which they sometimes have to lay. Yellowish, shellacked floors such as are seen in some apartments shine between the scattered rugs and may attract so much attention that the beauty of the rugs is materially marred. With few exceptions, a dull, walnut colored wood floor or a neutral toned carpeted floor is a much better background for these rich patterned Oriental products.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An extremely rare Elizabethan cup and cover, the bowl of Chinese porcelain, made during the Ming dynasty (1368-1643), and decorated inside with a fabulous animal in blue. The silver gilt base, rim and cover are English work, bearing the London date letter for 1569. The piece stands 6¼ inches high, as seen at the left, and sold for £1100

Chinese Porcelain in England by 1570

By "COLLECTOR"

London

A REMARKABLE early Elizabethan cup and cover, the bowl of Chinese porcelain of the Ming dynasty, which was recently sold at Sotheby's, has helped to solve a problem which for many years has puzzled the collector of eastern ceramics, on both sides of the Atlantic. The seemingly simple but oft-discussed question is: When was porcelain introduced into England and western Europe?

Placed on view before the sale, the present specimen caused a minor sensation when it was seen that the hall-marks on the silver mountings, fully stamped in three places, bore the date letter for the year 1569-70 and the maker's initials, F. R. It was thus shown that the porcelain bowl must have been introduced into England on or before that date—a point which has been a matter of conjecture until now.

Porcelain was scarcely known in this country at such an early period, except by legend. When a specimen chanced to find its way to western Europe it was mounted in the choicest silver as a tribute to its extreme beauty and rarity. The same may be said of the silver-mounted Rhodian faience and of the ostrich-egg and coconut cups, such as the celebrated egg cup formerly in the Swaythling collection, and the array of coconut cups at Oxford.

The bidding opened at £100 and developed into a spirited duel between a well-known Mayfair professional collector and Sir Percival David, who collects fine porcelain and already possesses a splendid assembly of these frail treasures. Sir Percival won the cup at £1100, the record price for a single antique silver item this season and a figure worthy of even the palmy pre-depression days.

At the same sale a silver "Maidenhead" spoon of the time of King Edward VI, with the silver-gilt head issuing from a fleur-de-lys at the top of the handle, brought £60; an "Apostle" St. Peter spoon of similar size, and made during the short reign of Queen Mary Tudor, brought £68, both, I believe, record prices for pieces of their type and period.

Carlyle Relics Sold

By "COLLECTOR"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THERE were souvenirs for all, apart from the books and manuscripts, souvenirs grave and gay, at the dispersal at Sotheby's of the relics of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) sold by order of the executors of his nephew, Alexander Carlyle, the past summer.

Not the least interesting were the modest pieces of furniture, pictures, china and other personal chattels from No. 5 (now No. 24) Cheyne Row, Chelsea, which was for 46 years the home of the famous author of "Sartor Resartus" and numerous other notable books.

Some of the bidders at the sale, by the expenditure of only a few shillings, were able to carry away a handful of intimate souvenirs. A vase-shaped silver pepper-castor, for instance, made in 1800; a little, old, silver Georgian spoon; three plated ladles; a much-worn, old Georgian table-knife with the charming silver handle known as "pistol-shaped," which fits snugly into the palm of the user's hand; all these were sold for less than £3 for the six pieces.

Another item of exceptional interest was a large sofa, with an upholstered back and loose cushion-seat covered with green rep, which brought only £7. This is the sofa thus referred to in "Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," I, p. 45:

"On that day I came, saw, and bought—a sofa! It is my own purchase, but you shall share the possession. Indeed, so soon as you set eyes on it and behold its vastness, its simple greatness, you will perceive that the thought of you was actively at work in my choice!"

The sale indeed threw a flood of welcome light on the underlying warmth of the affection between husband and wife, which survived all his irascibility. What could be more tender than the following inscription on the fly-leaf in a rare off-print of "Sartor Resartus," 1834, which fetched £275?

"To Jane W. Carlyle This little book, little Milestone in a desolate, confused, yet not (as we hope) unblessed Pilgrimage we make in common, is with heart's gratitude inscribed by her affectionate T. C., 2nd March 1836."

The auction totaled more than £3600 and, whichever way one viewed it, was an interesting commentary on "heroes and hero-worship," yesterday and today. E. G. B.

Much Rare Old Glass Presented to Museum

Prague

The recent presentation to the Prague Museum of Applied Art of a large number of valuable specimens of old glass, by Prof. G. E. Pazaurek of Stuttgart, makes this museum's collection the largest and one of the most treasured in Europe. Two thousand four hundred new pieces have now been added to the collection, and they range from productions of artistic glass in the Middle Ages to the most modern designs.

Among the best specimens of the earlier periods are a goblet from about the year 1500 A. D., and rich Venetian glass, also cut glass from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including a work of art by the famous Nürnberg artist, Schwinger.

Professor Pazaurek, a former student of the German University of Prague, and a recognized authority on glass and glass collections, has made but two conditions in connection with his recent gift. These are that the collection should be preserved as a complete whole, and that the inscriptions on the individual pieces should be in German as well as Czech.

New Ideas in Handmade Rugs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE country cottage, the bungalow, the town flat, the Tudor house, the most up-to-date hotel, are all specially catered to in designing the handmade rugs which are playing an important part in the general scheme of decoration for modern houses.

From Scotland, for instance, comes the reversible rug woven in strong Scotch wool, eminently suitable for cottages, and most effective when covering a red-tiled floor.

The beautiful phantasy designs woven into his rugs by Mr. Messinesi in his Staplands workshop at Neston, call for a Tudor setting. These rugs are a revival of Oriental craft, and are highly individual in design and coloring. Seen on a parquet floor they are beautiful and worthy of the careful placing their maker claims all handmade rugs deserve.

"Choosing a place for a rug, whether over a neutral floor covering or polished boards, is no easier than hanging a picture," he says. "Light is an all important factor and its direction should be given chief consideration. The pile of a rug is like the fur of an animal, which in glancing rays of light shines so much as to become practically colorless. The most favorable position for the light is overhead."

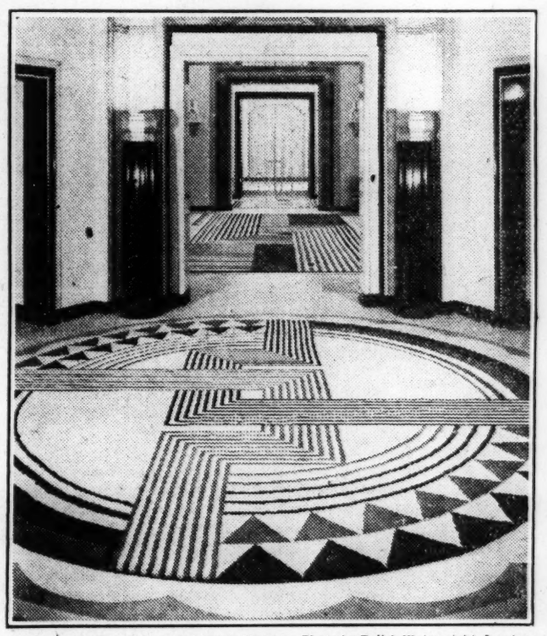
A novel development is his miniature pile rug for the table. These table sets, which are complete with fringes at both ends, look extremely well on the polished surface of an antique dining table. Their chief novelty lies in the fact that they repeat a portion of the design used in the full-size floor rug which completes the set.

Rugs of incidental designs which are suitable for any place from the corridor of a hotel to a modern bathroom, are designed by Miss Marion Dorn, who seems to be as free in her conception as any artist can be. From a cupboard in her room she brought out for a visitor a varied collection of rugs and spread them over the floor. A particularly interesting one was in a circular arabesque design, overlaid on a geometric arrangement of tones, making an ideal setting for the bent steel and round glass tables so popular at the moment. Another, in a daring black-and-white design, would be remarkably effective beneath a black glass dining table.

* * *

"A mat should attract the eye but never hold it," Miss Dorn said. "Its duty is to lead the eye upward, to introduce and emphasize some essential point in the decorative scheme. In a sitting room it should be conducive to repose. In a passage, on the other hand, it should suggest movement." A photograph of a mat she had designed for the corridor of a big hotel, based entirely on severe parallel lines, illustrated this latter point. "No one would be inclined to linger on that rug," she said, "it tends to lead one along.

"One of the most interesting commissions I ever received was to design a rug for Mr. Arnold Bennett's study," she went on. "Having already designed the desk and chairs, it was a comparatively simple undertaking. Mr. Bennett had the habit of leaving his desk and walking up and down when thinking out his plots, so my design was based on this movement indicating the building up of an idea, combined with parallel lines running to and from the desk."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Photo by Dell & Wainwright, London

The character of the place where they will be used determines the patterns of rugs which have come from the hands of certain designers. The severe parallel lines in these in the new Claridge's Hotel in London are meant to suggest movement, hinting "Pass along, please." The colors are natural white, beige and blackish-gray

Old Maps For Walls

London

AN EXCEPTIONALLY picturesque wall decoration is suggested by the use of old pictorial maps. In their own way many of the old cartographers were artists; their maps were enriched with many quaint pictorial illustrations of the people and strange beasts believed to inhabit the countries of the world. Their very inaccuracies are today part of their charm, and they are certainly an appropriate decoration for interiors in seventeenth-century style.

The science of map-making is many centuries old. High, oval-shaped maps are a type frequently used in the Middle Ages. They were really a modification of the type of maps inrtoduced by Ptolemy at Alexandria. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, rectangular maps became general and these, too, were often extremely quaint in their details. They make excellent decorations if framed and hung as pictures.

Old-World conceits of a somewhat similar piquancy are the terrestrial globes which became popular after the discovery of America. There are also globes celestial, purporting to map the heavens, and these were known even as long ago as the days of Bede.

It is frequently possible to obtain delightful Old-World maps from secondhnad bookshops and print sellers. There are many ways in which they may be used as decorations—framed, paneled as a permanent feature of the wall, or pasted on a flat surface and varnished over with the wall as a whole.

Ancient Peruvian Textiles—The Colonial Traveler

MOST of the visitors to its galleries would probably be surprised to know that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has a collection of Peruvian textiles which is one of the three most important groups of its kind in America. It now contains 225 pieces, dating between the seventh and the nineteenth centuries. As an aid to a better understanding of this important material, a book entitled "A Study of Peruvian Textiles," by Philip Ainsworth Means, has been published by the museum. Mr. Means is widely known for his archæological investigations in this field in recent years, and is recognized as one of its foremost authorities, particularly regarding textiles.

It appears that ancient Peru was of far greater area than the present Republic and that its power and its culture reached a high level between the years 600 and 900, passing through different stages of influence both before and after the Spanish Conquest in 1530. As one phase of their decorative art, supplementing the more enduring relics in ceramics, metals and architecture, the textiles of Peru form an important record of the taste and skill of their makers.

The main portion of Mr. Means's book contains a detailed study of each one of the 67 selected specimens, the text being accompanied by 91 half-tones. This matter is preceded by a brief historical sketch of the original Peruvian area and some technical data concerning the weaves which appear in the examples described. The book is on sale at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at $2.50, postpaid, $2.75.

Along Old Time Highways

Very intimate and clearly sketched pictures of the everyday life of New Englanders four to six generations back, are given in still another book by Marion Nichol Rawson. In several previous volumes she has recorded much of the results that have come from her delving in this field, where she finds delight in the reminiscences of old residents and in her discoveries in musty and time-colored pamphlets, letters, account books, as well as in attics and closets long neglected.

Her last book, "From Here to Yonder; Early Trails and Highway Life," includes lore of all sorts relating to whoever and whatever was seen on the roads and paths of the century that began about 1750. As nearly everybody and everything appeared along these public ways at one time or another, there may be more aspects of daily activity in colonial and early federal life recorded here than are omitted. The methods of travel and of transport in those days may hold some glamour for those who have never taken a thirty-mile ride by stagecoach, over country roads that are deep in mud. Then progress might be at three miles an hour for the much-bumped and tossed passengers. Such details are not stressed, but the lively four- or six-in-hand are pictured as are all a traveler's probable experiences in making such a trip as the one of fourteen to sixteen hours from New York to Philadelphia.

All sorts of vehicles are given attention, with much of incident and circumstance of those former days, winter and summer each having its peculiar equipment and events. The stagecoach taverns, their keepers and patrons and the happenings within and about these places as travelers lodged or merely paused there, yield homely, lively and sturdy scenes.

The days of coaches and saddlebags do not limit the subjects that receive attention, for almost as remote to many people seem the first railroads and passenger travel by canal boat. Both these rude means are vividly recalled by lively reminiscences quoted from those quaint characters that the author seems to have met wherever she wandered.

Along one's journey in those days the fellow users of the highway might be peddlers afoot or with horse cart; farmers going to market with their livestock or with loads of produce; mechanics and craftsmen of different trades. These and others remind Mrs. Rawson of entertaining and pertinent anecdote, or bits of fresh information that are often as surprising as they are illuminating. The book is published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, at $3.75.

C. G. B.

By Courtesy the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One corner of an embroidered shawl about four feet wide and eight feet long, made in Peru between the years 100 and 600. The base is black wool and the human figures in costume, each about eight inches high, are done in rich colors that include crimson, pink, brown, blue, dark green, yellow and grayish-green. Two of the figures at the left were left unfinished by the ancient needleworker

Oriental RUGS...

New Arrivals

of antiques and moderns. Immense assortment of all grades and sizes.

"Canal Street Prices Are Always the Lowest"

Brooks, Gill & Co.

40-46 Canal Street, Boston

Francis H. Bacon COMPANY

Furniture
Interior Decorations
Draperies

284 Dartmouth Street, Boston

For Safety, hang your Framed Pictures on MOORE PUSH-LESS HANGERS

4 Sizes. Hold flat to walls.

10c packets everywhere.

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Tel. COMmonwealth 1512

Albert D. Howlett Company

Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing

110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Don't Buy Furniture and Floor Coverings

Without shopping at Peck & Hills for Quality Merchandise

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL

Solid Mahogany Duncan Phyfe Coffee Table $7.50

TERMS *You may pay cash—Charge it—Or use our divided payment plan.*

Established 1825 Peck & Hills FURNITURE COMPANY

127 Clarendon Street BOSTON

ON THE RADIO—Peck & Hills, WEEI, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6:45. You will find similar values in our stores in NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 35th St.; JERSEY CITY, 150 Bay St.; PHILADELPHIA, 642 No. Broad St.; CHICAGO, Wabash and 14th St.; BIRMINGHAM, 831 No. 19th St.; HOUSTON, 1901 Commerce Ave.; DALLAS, 2300 S. Harwood; DENVER, Wazee and 19th St.

BELMAISON REPRODUCTION FURNITURE

CHIPPENDALE PIE-CRUST TABLE

Special price $15

Usually $35

NOTHING more dainty than the little tripod tables that Chippendale brought into vogue, ever came out of his famous shop in St. Martin's Lane . . . Examples with the delightful pie-crust craving are eagerly sought after . . . This Belmaison reproduction is an exact copy of an old one, 21" high, 14" inches in diameter. Owing to special circumstances it was copied for us at a price much lower than usual.

FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

BELMAISON Reproduction Furniture

John Wanamaker New York

Ninth St. at Broadway

FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

EDUCATIONAL

Improving Our Two-Way Speech

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IT IS fine to have the ability to hold an audience with one's oratory, but, after all, the commonest form of speech is conversation, and why shouldn't schools teach it, just as they teach public speaking and debating?

Conversation is perhaps the most useful tool of the business, social and professional worlds, observes Dr. M. Catherine Lyons, teacher at Maclean College, a practical dramatic and voice school here. Therefore she gives regular courses in conversation, or "two-way speech."

Listening plays its part in this art, Dr. Lyons points out. In business it is necessary for a salesman to be able to present his story clearly and concisely, but the salesman who does all of the talking and none of the listening is not likely to be the big success, Dr. Lyons observes. Everybody knows how little one is tempted to buy when the seller recites a set sales speech without regard to the customer's peculiar needs and problems. So in social intercourse, the monologist who gets the floor and holds it for his exclusive use is not likely to be much sought after, although his performance as a raconteur may be brilliant. Yet all recognize the charm of the speaker who knows when to pause and draw out others in the group, who can take as well as give, who encourages others to do their best and does not say things that stop the flow of conversation.

Conversation Groups

That her pupils may understand these fundamentals of good talk, Dr. Lyons forms conversation groups among them, asks one member of the class to act in the rôle of host and to lead the conversation as if the members of the class were guests at his home.

"I don't know anything to talk about but the weather, and that's so trite," protests a girl chosen as hostess.

"Nothing is trite that brings about social intercourse," replies Dr. Lyons. "Start with the weather if you think of nothing better and lead from it to more interesting subjects."

While the group is talking Dr. Lyons keeps in the background. After the chat is finished, however, she gives the members individual criticism that an understanding teacher can give without hurting feelings. "Miss Brown, did you notice that the conversation came to an abrupt stop after you had spoken about your personal experience? This idea broke the train of thought. Next time it would be better if you would keep to the main current in which all are interested at that particular moment." . . . "Mr. Edwards, your explanation of the working of a radio was excellent technically. However, you were so absorbed in it that the puzzled look on Miss Smith's face escaped your attention. Next time encourage the puzzled listener to ask questions. You will probably help the questioner very much as well as other members of the group."

Basic Law of Kindness

A few fundamentals of good conversation were defined by Dr. Lyons in one of her elementary lessons. Chief of them is the basic law of kindness, she said. Consideration for the other person is the first essential of good conversation. Of course it rules out gossip. To criticize an absent person who cannot speak in his own defense is unfair, Dr. Lyons tells her students. The only exception to this rule as she sees it is criticism of persons in public office who, because they are in official capacities, must expect their conduct to be discussed.

"The fundamental aim of all conversation should be to be kind, natural, simple and easy," Dr. Lyons summarized. "Two essential qualities of good conversationalists are alertness and quickness." While stressing the fundamental qualities of informal talk, teachers must not of course overlook the technical aspect of good speech, she added with emphasis. Mistakes in English, faults in diction and enunciation need to be corrected in conversation classes as scrupulously as in public speaking and debating, in this teacher's opinion.

In all her classes Dr. Lyons constantly links schoolwork with everyday life. When the writer visited one of them a young woman was giving a drama interview. Her teacher interrupted her with a question, and for a moment the girl seemed disconcerted, then got her bearings and went on. When the recitation was over, the instructor explained why she broke into the speech. "When you are talking to people, or rehearsing on the professional stage, you will often be interrupted. You need to learn not to be bothered by it, but to collect your thoughts quickly. We all can learn to do that."

Make It Short and Interesting

Another member of the class was asked to tell the complicated plot of a certain classic drama in three minutes by the watch. The boy condensed it under pressure of the timepiece. "You must learn to tell plots briefly," Dr. Lyons said to the class. "When you come home from the theater, and tell the story of the play you have seen, your friends will appreciate a short, clear-cut narrative. Nothing bores a listener more than to be obliged to hear the story of a plot which includes unnecessary details." Here again, the conversational point of view was emphasized.

Everything people do has a social value, in this teacher's judgment. Her appeal to students is from that standpoint. A new student goes up to the platform to recite and twists about in embarrassment. Her instructor reminds her that it makes an audience uncomfortable to see a performer ill at ease. If the student were a hostess, she would never let her guests see that she was worrying over whether the roast was done to a turn, would she? She would greet her guests smilingly. The student's nervousness disappeared as she grasped this new concept of her obligation to the audience.

Dr. Lyons at one time was a member of the faculty of the University of California. She said she worked out many of her present methods in conference hours with students, finding that she could be most helpful when she met them informally. Her work here is in collaboration with Dr. Juan Carlos Maclean, founder of the school and teacher of voice.

Student Circles for San Juan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Juan, Puerto Rico

THE board of trustees of the University of Puerto Rico has recently authorized the adoption of a new plan of instruction in some of the advanced courses, based on group study under student direction. The new scheme was outlined by Chancellor Carlos E. Chardon at the annual professional meeting of the board of trustees last February, and has since that time been the subject of discussion and study by the faculty, the system being carefully considered before final action was taken by the board.

Under the new system the unit of instruction will be the student circle. A group of students properly qualified for advanced work gets together and organizes a circle for the purpose of studying such subjects as the history of education, social and economic problems, or critical studies on Spanish or English literature, nineteenth century European history, etc. The circle is thus constituted and a student is elected chairman, with a secretary, a social director, and other necessary officials. One or two instructors are then attached to the circle to act as advisers and guides.

Self-Governing Groups

The first day the instructor in charge reads his inaugural dissertation in the European style, to inspire and define in broad terms the scope of the work to be undertaken. He then declares the circle formally organized and the students proceed to elect their own president and other officials. The instructor then hands his chair to the president and the work of the circle is started on a democratic and simple fashion.

The first two weeks are spent in the outline of the course, a work which is performed jointly by instructors and students; the bibliography is carefully worked out, lectures and papers are assigned to the students and a social program of intra and extramural activities is approved. Then the circle adjourns for a few weeks to prepare papers and become acquainted with the bibliography. During this period, the instructor holds regular office hours to admit students in conference and advise in the presentation of their papers. Then a program and schedule is finally approved for the rest of the term, and the circle is opened for presentation and discussion of papers. The student chairman will direct the debates. The instructor in charge, although mingling with the rest of students in the classroom, has, however, free use of the floor.

Student Responsibility

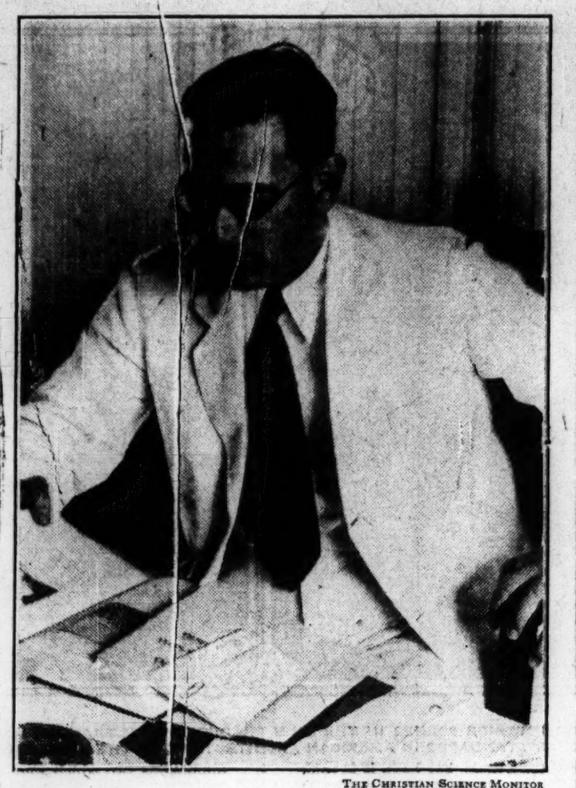
The new plan of the university, as approved by the board, authorizes the creation of three student circles, with university credit for next year, as follows: Latin-American Studies and Relations; Critical Studies on Spanish Literature, and Social and Economic Problems of Puerto Rico. Attendance to each circle is limited to 15 or 20 advanced students.

"What the results of this experiment may be," said Chancellor Chardon, "I am not in a position to foretell. It constitutes a marked deviation from the generally accepted stereotyped method of instruction, and more responsibility is thrown on the students. With the old methods, the bright students—the cream of the institution—have to mark time and wait for the average students to catch up. Hence their dissatisfaction and discomfort. With this new system, which liberalizes and democratizes education, there is no limit to the intellectual development of the bright students.

"Most institutions have failed to give students a chance to show what they can do," he added. "Courses of study are served to them made to order, much the same way as you are served a table d'hôte dinner in a restaurant. In the case of advanced students, they should be given a chance to participate in the elaboration, presentation and discussion of the subject matter. They will then rise to the occasion and take to their fields full of enthusiasm and with that intellectual élan which contributes so much to the formation of character and spirit of leadership. After all, the main object of a university should be to create leaders in all branches of human endeavor.

"I have watched with the greatest of interest the evolution of this new plan during the present year in the Circulo de Estudios y Relaciones Hispano-Americanas. This student circle was organized under student leadership to study the problems of Latin America. There are three faculty advisers. No credit was offered, and yet the attendance was punctual and the presentation and discussion of papers so well conducted that it proved to be a favorite with the students. The Chancellor, various members of the faculty and 20 or 30 students sit together in the classroom, and a stranger coming into the room would not have been able to tell us apart. The circle met every week during two semesters to the satisfaction of both faculty and students, much in the same way as the old Greeks sat under the Parthenon to discuss the Republic of Plato.

"I feel very hopeful that this new plan of instruction will work out well. We have to be conservative when it comes to radical changes in the methods of instruction, but the experiment will be carefully watched by a special committee of the faculty, which will report to me on the progress of the plan. Should it prove to be successful, I can visualize a complete reform in the advanced courses of instruction in our university, and a real contribution will then be made by University of Puerto Rico to the cause of higher education. Prof. I. L. Kandel of Teachers' College, Columbia, and member of the International Institute of Education, says that the 'plan is excellent.' But it will have to go through a severe test before it is finally adopted."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chancellor Carlos E. Chardon, University of Puerto Rico, Who Has Worked Out a Plan of Group Study for Advanced Students Under Student Leadership.

Insurance, Investment Banking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I completed a four-year course in high school two years ago. Since then I have been working for a chain grocery store. I desire to go to college.

I am interested in insurance and in investment banking. Can you tell me something about the opportunities in these lines or refer me to some reliable source of information? Do colleges give courses in these fields?

I would like also to have the name of a good book dealing with the problems that come to college men. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated since I am now 20 years old and I do not want to waste any time or make any mistakes that I can avoid in the choice of a college course and a career.

Sincerely, Bill.

Dear Bill:

You will find a valuable description of insurance as a career in "The Choice of an Occupation," by Crawford and Clement, department of personnel study, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (1932).

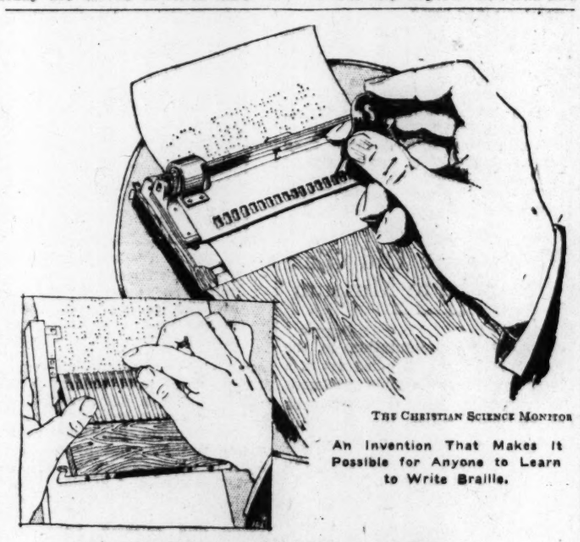
Courses in insurance are offered in the departments of economics and business administration of the majority of colleges of arts and sciences including those connected with state universities. These courses are generally open to juniors and seniors, and a preliminary college course in general economics is a prerequisite They include the study of the fundamental aspects of insurance, its history and basic ideas. Life insurance, casualty insurance, health insurance and marine insurance are among the special fields studied. In the volume, "Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations," Bureau of Vocational Information, New York City (1924), you will find a good chapter on the trend, importance, nature and requirements of the insurance business.

For detailed information on investment banking I refer you to "Investment Banking as a Career," prepared by D. B. Watt, under the direction of the department of personnel study, Yale University, and issued as one of the "Vocational Monograph Series" by the American Council on Education (1929).

There are many books written for college men. One of the best texts that I know of is "Every College Student's Problems." O. H. Werner, Silver Burdett and Co., Boston (1929). Its chapters: Starting Right, The Wise Use of Time, Effort and Money; Making Notes, How to Study, and The Choice of a Vocation, should prove helpful and interesting to you. "Learning How to Study and Work Effectively," W. F. Book, Ginn and Company (1926), should also be of great assistance to you; also "How to Study in College," L. A. Headley, Henry Holt and Company.

If I can answer any special questions concerning colleges, careers, courses, costs, fraternities, etc., that may come to you after you have done more reading, please feel free to write to me again. Why not visit one or two colleges during the coming winter and talk with academic deans, deans of men, personnel men, etc.? Living where you do in the New England states you would not have to travel more than a day's journey to reach several first class colleges. Sincerely,

H. E. Stone,
Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Invention That Makes It Possible for Anyone to Learn to Write Braille.

Braille Pocket Slate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johnstown, Penna.

MANY persons whose sight has become impaired doubtless would gladly take advantage of the ordinary Braille slates in common use by the blind for writing the Braille system, if they could begin to do so at once. With this in mind, Mr. Robert Brown of Johnstown has invented a new type of Braille pocket slate by which he hopes to win the interest of these nonreaders of Braille through a device incorporated in the slate by which the blind may write with a pencil.

Mr Brown believes that anyone who has previously been able to write when his eyesight was good could begin to utilize his new slate at once for pencil writing, and through the facility in writing thus gained, he believes that many would thereby be led to inquire into the possibilities of learning Braille, and would learn the system. It has been said that the adult blind cannot learn Braille readily. Mr. Brown's experience points to the contrary, as he learned the Braille system in three weeks, in spite of his years.

The pocket slate invented by Mr. Brown provides a grooved channel in which the blind may write script. It also provides the row of cells common to Braille slates. The plate carrying the cells is hinged, so that it may be turned back to permit the Braille writer to read what has been written even to the last line while the paper is still in the slate.

Speaking of his invention, Mr. Brown says that he found it necessary to Braille carbon copies of invoices he had previously typed, in order to keep his business records In like manner he found it convenient to have the title of his Braille records written with pencil at the bottom of a sheet. Hence the grooved space for writing script was made a part of the new slate, because needed in his business.

The inventor claims for his slate greater accuracy, speed, and convenience in writing Braille and script. Referring to the illustrations, the space bar, which extends the entire width of the slate just above the Braille cells, is operated by a slight downward pressure, moving the paper forward much as it is propelled in the typewriter. This device is provided with a reverse or back spacer, and by turning the slate over, characters brailled in error may be pressed out and corrected.

The slate may be used in conjunction with the cabinet, the hinged portion of the cabinet providing a place for paper sheets, and also for protecting the brailled sheet from pressure when brailling both sides. A slot in the metal cell plate permits each sheet to be perforated for binding purposes.

Many of the blind who have not yet learned the Braille system will welcome this new slate for script writing, and in many instances doubtless this will give impulse to a desire to learn the system of writing for which the invention was primarily intended.

Temperance Teaching Aids

Special from Monitor Bureau

Evanston, Ill.

HOW to teach temperance in public school is sometimes a puzzle to conscientious but busy teachers. The laws of many states require such teaching, but courses of study in a large number of them are extremely sketchy on this subject, leaving the teacher largely to her own resources to find good teaching guides that have kept up with the times.

Fortunately there are a number of excellent aids to such instruction put out by church and educational organizations. Booklets have been prepared as guides to teachers and discussion group leaders which are in line with the newer trends in education. They aim to bring out facts through free discussion. Some of the best of these have been collected into a model library by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. Since most of the pamphlets included can be bought for a small amount, it is possible for a teacher to build her own library of temperance teaching outlines at small expense.

The list is as follows:

"Then Came Prohibition," by Bert H. Davis. International Society of Christian Endeavor, Mount Vernon and Joy Streets, Boston, Mass. (1929.) 25 cents.

"Studies for Groups: Alcohol and Human Well-Being," by the Rev. John Coburn, issued by the United Church of Canada, Toronto. Sixteen lessons in the question-and-answer method. (1926.) 5 cents.

"When Liquor Was Legal" (1931), "Debaters' Handbook," "Bare Facts: a Prohibition Factbook," these three published by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 25 cents each for first two; 10 cents for "Bare Facts."

"What Is Prohibition?" by Earl Godwin. National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. 15 cents.

"Face Facts," by Winona R. Jewell. "A suggestive outline of study for young people." (1932.) W. C. T. U. 15 cents.

"The Liquor Problem," a discussion outline for adult groups and older young people, published for experimental use by the Congregational Education Society, 14 Beacon Street, Boston. 20 cents.

"Temperance Code Discussion Outline," Board of Christian Education of the Reformed Church in the United States, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia. 10 cents.

"Prohibition Facts," question-and-answer style, compiled for Allied Forces for Prohibition, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10 cents.

"Revised Syllabus in Narcotic Education," by Gertrude Robinson, International Narcotic Research Association, Inc., 995 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles. This and other material free. (1930.)

"Young People's Prohibition Study Club Outlines," for use of clubs that want to study prohibition. Put out by the club of above name at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; H. K. Taylor, executive secretary. 50 cents a set.

"Your Afterself," leaflet put out by National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., showing by quotations from celebrities how the Eighteenth Amendment has helped. (1931.) 5 cents.

"Alcohol in Experience and Experiment," Cora Frances Stoddard's textbook. Recently revised. National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. 15 cents.

"Let's Have the Truth About Prohibition," American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 25 cents.

"American Youth and the Liquor Problem," by James A Crain, secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare of the Disciples of Christ. (1931.) Forty pages of lesson plans and material. Christian Board of Publications, St. Louis, Mo. 20 cents.

"Studies in Government," by Deborah Knox Livingston, including how the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. 15 cents.

"What's It All About?" by Rose Weston Bull, Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, Boston. 25 cents.

"Prohibition," by D. Stewart Patterson. (1931.) The Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (A complete study outline for young people's groups.) 25 cents.

"Youth Seeks the Truth About the Liquor Problem," prepared by a special committee for the International Council of Religious Education, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago. 10 cents.

"A Parley on Liquor," report of a discussion conference at the University of Illinois. (1932.) Secretary, Y. M. C. A., University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 50 cents.

A "List of Plays" presenting phases of temperance and prohibition is obtainable upon application to the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, 200 Maryland N. E., Washington, D. C. "Juniors and the Liquor Problem," by Edna L. Acheson, a program unit for boys and girls, is put out by the Methodist Board at the above address, for 35 cents.

"Alcohol and Life," by Ernest Thomas, D. D., United Church of Canada, Wesley Building, Toronto, Ont. 15 cents.

"The Snake," 60-page booklet telling the benefits of prohibition in popular style. O. J. McClure, 400 Deming Place, Chicago, or National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. 25 cents.

"Alcohol and the New Age," by Deets Pickett, The Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. 82 cents.

Publications of the Bureau of Prohibition, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.: "The Value of Law Observance," "Alcohol, Hygiene and the Public Schools" and "State Cooperation." A limited number free.

"Prohibition Quiz Book," containing source material on the liquor question with a complete bibliography of the subject. Anti-Saloon League of America. 50 cents.

Prices quoted are for single copies. Many of these publications can be had for considerably less in quantity lots.

Bell Ringing, for Example

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To keep children happily occupied in the home, and especially during the evenings, is a puzzle for many parents.

One mother in Boston, though without ostensibly setting out to do so, to a large degree worked out the answer to this question for her six children. Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff of Beacon Hill, the only woman bell ringer in America, it is said, learned bell ringing when she was a young girl. As her children arrived, at about the age of 8 she began teaching each one the art of bell ringing. Each child had a set of eight bells, and more. Throughout the years from cradle to college the bells have been a constant recreation in the home. Not only have the bells been entertaining, but they afford a thorough grounding in elementary music; their playing is educational, and highly promotive of self-discipline, courtesy and consideration for others, quick and accurate thinking, and self-reliance while at the same time cooperating with others.

Bell ringing kept the children entertained and happy. The children all could play together in the home and have their young friends join them. It was quite informal. One might say at school, "Oh, John, you and Mary come on over tonight. We're going to ring bells," and about 7:30 John and Mary would come, and the entire group ranged about the blazing fireplace and rang merry tunes until bedtime.

When they were older, they, with their mother as leader, would ring at community affairs, and on Christmas eves they long have made up bands and gone ringing all up and down the enchanting streets of Beacon Hill.

Not that all parents should rush into bell ringing! The neighbors would more than likely object. But there are other things which would keep child thoughts and hands busy in which the hearts are centered and in which their friends may join them in the home.

Chicago Parents at Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WE ARE in the office headquarters of parents who take their work professionally. Desks, typewriters, files. Rows upon rows of books on that engrossing subject, the child. New educational books in modern jackets, and numbers of pamphlets, for lending and for sale.

Now and then a mother comes in, book list in hand, finds her volume, checks it out and stops to chat a moment with staff members who, one learns, are also mothers, volunteering their services.

Three flights higher up in the down-town office building a group of women is meeting with one of the professional field workers of this organization, the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education. The talk has drifted from the problems of the home to the larger ones of the city, and discussion is so animated that it requires some skill for Miss Louise Wood, professional leader, to steer it the way it should go.

This class is just one of the many in the city conducted in coöperation with the Association for Child Study. Subjects for discussion and personnel of classes varies with almost every set of parents affiliated, said Mrs. S. L. Lawton, president of the association. The 43 organized groups of this organization vary from one of 80 people in a settlement to small gatherings of college-bred parents in the wealthier parts of the city. One interesting group consists of Negro parents. Some 1500 people are being reached monthly with study programs of the associations, it is estimated.

Questions and Book Review Service

Two trained workers, Miss Wood and Mrs. Davis G. McCarn, both teachers of exceptional experience, spend their time helping groups with their programs. Weekly study meetings are devoted to specific topics. A group studying the young child, for example, assigns itself a chapter in an educational textbook for each week and in addition studies such topics as "The Beginning of the Kindergarten" and "The Training of the Child in His Responsibilities." Discussion questions on the calendar include the following: "Do I Provoke Disobedience?" "Do I Cause My Child to be Dishonest?" For each program a brief bibliography is provided and books on the list can be borrowed or bought from headquarters.

A book review service offered the groups is one of the most valuable of the association's services, Mrs. Lawton said. At regular intervals members receive mimeographed copies of brief reviews of new books of interest to parents. Some reviews are written by staff members, others are contributed by university experts who are interested in the work of the association.

The organization is loose enough to allow each local group to follow its own bent. If the members can afford to pay the professional leader, they do so, but in neighborhoods where money is scarce the association foots the bill. Some of the parent-teacher associations call in the association's professional leaders to help them, and in such a case the expense is shared by the two organizations, Mrs. Lawton explained.

All-Day Conferences

The study groups carry on their work quietly, with a minimum of publicity, so that comparatively little is heard about them. But once a year the association shows itself to the public in a spectacular way. Early every spring for the last few years all-day conferences have been held in a down-town hotel which have brought out crowds of 1500 or more.

The programs for these annual sessions are dignified and scholarly. Speakers are experts in their fields. This March the out-of-town lecturers included Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Hugh Hartshorne of Yale University Divinity School, and Dr. Harry Eimer Barnes, of the New School for Social Research, New York City. How well prepared the audience is for the talks can be seen in their appreciative response. Round table meetings at luncheon usually bring out interesting discussion. Some of the mothers take notes.

"My, I have so much to tell my husband," one such luncheon guest was heard to exclaim as she left the round table. "Max couldn't come but he made me promise to get all I could for him."

Three or four other city-wide lecture programs are usually arranged during the year. The association has indeed come a long way since it was organized in 1925. In that year a few groups that had been studying children joined forces. Two years later the first conference on child study brought out 1500 persons. Six annual conferences have been held, the addresses of several of them being published later by the University of Chicago Press. Each day brings new requests for outlines of study, for speakers, literature and advice, according to word from the headquarters of this lively organization.

SWITZERLAND GIRLS' SCHOOLS

PENSIONNAT PERRUDET
NEUCHATEL

Opportunity to attend
the famous French schools and Commercial College
Inclusive monthly terms Frs. 175. School fees extra. For prospectus apply: Mlle. Perrudet, Chemin du Rocher 18, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

DANCING
France

PARIS, FRANCE
The LEONOFF School of Dancing
SALLE PLEYEL, PARIS
Full training in Classical Ballet, Interpretative, Plastic and Character Dancing.
Mr. Leonoff, 74 Rue de la Tour, Paris, 16e
Tel.: Trocadéro: 37-73

For the Stranger Looking for a Home in New York City
Delightful location, heights overlooking park. Near Columbia University. Convenient to downtown. Home dining room, extensive parlors. Organized social program. Weekly newspaper. Single rooms $5-$10; double $10-$14; housekeeping suites, furnished or unfurnished, 1-4 rooms, $13-$25 a week. Country Club affiliated on Greenwood Lake, 1½ hours from city. Phone: Cathedral 8-8160, or write
MORNINGSIDE RESIDENCE CLUB
100 Morningside Drive, New York City

BUSINESS

Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
805 South Flower St., Los Angeles, California

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses and professional courses in Commercial Art and Costume Designing. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Get interesting catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.

IN CONNECTION with the opening of Evening Classes in Professional Accounting, we are offering a series of eight Monday evening Lectures on the new 1932 Federal Income Tax Laws, by a Certified Public Accountant.
HUFF'S COUNTRY CLUB PLAZA SCHOOL
320 West 47th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Sea Pines
A happy educational center. Outdoor life. Open climate. Beautiful wooded estate. $100 per month for college preparatory students. Higher tuition for cultural courses. Separate children's unit. Special arrangements for congenial adults.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box M, BREWSTER, MASS.

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE
FOR YOUNG WOMEN
Ten miles from Boston. Academic, Home Economics, Secretarial, Art, Music, Expression. Separate Junior School. Catalogs.
Guy M. Winslow Ph.D., President
170 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.

WHITTIER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RESIDENT and COUNTRY DAY
College Preparatory and Cultural Courses. Junior Department. Outdoor Sports. Opportunity to specialize in Music and Dramatics. SMALL CLASSES permit entrance at any time throughout year.
Attractive Home Life. 20th year. Catalog.
Director, Box M, Ipswich, Mass.

LANGUAGES

learn another LANGUAGE NOW
World famous Berlitz Conversational Method makes language study easy and interesting—a matter of weeks instead of years. Individual or class instruction.
FREE TRIAL LESSONS
If there is no Berlitz School in your city, write to our New York office about our Home Study Course in
FRENCH
QUICK, EASY, DEPENDABLE
BERLITZ
School of Languages
HOME OFFICE: 30 West 34th Street NEW YORK
IN BOSTON: 149 Newbury Street

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS

Hyde Park School for Little Children
5445 Hyde Park Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.
Day School including Nursery, Kindergarten and Primary Grades
New term begins September 19
Reduced tuition rates and easy terms to meet the present needs.
Auto Service. Catalogue Upon Request.
JUANITA STAPP, Principal

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Wee Tots' Villa
Day School, Kindergarten to Third Grade
Music, Dancing, French
Large Shady Playground
ELIZABETH W. EMMERSON
1520 North Formosa Avenue
Hempstead 9113

NURSERY SCHOOLS

Stevens Nursery School
Morning sessions and afternoon play groups. Ages 2 to 5 inclusive. Elizabeth W. Bartlett, Director, 35 Cabot Street, Newton, Mass. Phone Newton North 1423-M.

ART

STUDY ART
Painting, modeling, illustrating, and all commercial art courses.
Lowest Terms—Write for new catalog
Fall Term Now in Session
The Kansas City Art Institute
4415 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

BLACK-FOXE MILITARY INSTITUTE
Primary through high school. Accredited college preparation. Character building. Military training modified for educational purposes. Ideal location and facilities. All athletics, riding, polo. Fall Semester opens September 13. For information address the Registrar, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Hollywood, California.

SAN RAFAEL Military Academy
"One of California's finest private schools"
Non-sectarian
One hour from San Francisco. Primary, Grammar, High School, Junior College. Fully accredited to universities. Military training under United States Army supervision. High scholastic standard. Catalog. A. L. Stewart, Superintendent. Box 8-CO San Rafael, Calif.

Thayer Academy
Perpetuating Sturdy American Ideals
A College Preparatory School of High Scholastic Traditions in One of Boston's Historic Suburbs
THAYERLANDS
A Junior School for Boys and Girls. Large Campus with Outdoor Life and Sports Year Round. Excellent Five-Day Boarding Accommodations for Boys
STACY B. SOUTHWORTH, Headmaster
Box C, South Braintree, Mass.

COEDUCATIONAL

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL of COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
30 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Deanwood School
Founded 1921
A year-round school with harmonious home life for children needing special care and instruction. Trained staff of teachers. Broad course of study. Pupils accepted at any time. Folder on request. Address Principals, Box 271, Morristown, N. J.

COEDUCATIONAL

The Cushman School
BOYS and GIRLS
All grades from nursery through 6th grade.
LAURA CUSHMAN, Principal
Biscayne Boulevard at 60th Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

A Coeducational Preparatory School
150 Acres
Established 1914
Upper and Lower School
Nine Modern Buildings
A School of Distinguished Excellence

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Ronkonkoma 116
Illustrated Catalogue on Request

Applications for Fall Term Enrollment in the Lower School, Upper School and College are still receivable. Wire or write the registrar for complete information.

The PRINCIPIA
Upper School | Lower School | Coeducational | College of Liberal Arts
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

THE HOME FORUM

The Great Barn

THERE was a slack time in the Chesham quarries that winter, and this Toivo—which is to say George—came to Jaalam looking for work. He was a sturdy Finn, with ash-blond hair and thick, clever hands, and in his search he came at last to David Chenery, whose lands spot the map of Jaalam as the far-flung British Empire does that of the world. Beside the home place he owned a farm near East Village, and another in West Purchase, and there were other scattered parcels, come to him by inheritance, of which David himself had almost lost track.

And Chenery, pulling his lower lip and considering, found something for Toivo. There was an outlying possession of his on Old Mill Road, the old Abbot place; the house had burned, a generation before, and the land had lain idle for years and gone back to young birch and pine. And while Chenery had kept some ten acres clear, and had mowed them yearly and filled the barn, still standing, with each year the yield had grown scantier, until now the income failed even to pay the taxes.

"You use an ax?" he asked the Finn; and, when the man grinned and nodded, he grunted, "Guess I can use you, then."

So Toivo built a rough shack on the old Abbot place, found a cracked stove and a fire-warped iron bed in the house cellar, and set up housekeeping. And one day in late March, most surprisingly, Toivo came to see me.

"This place I work," he asked, "she's pret' old?"

I told him what little I knew. Asa Fiske had come there before 1685, for in that year he had petitioned the town fathers to lay out a way to the mill. On the 1794 map of Jaalam it showed as the Parker farm; the Parkers had married Abbots, and been forgotten. The Abbots too had passed from memory; the mill dam, beyond, had gone down stream in the Minot's Light storm of '51, and Old Mill Road now led nowhere. He listened, blue eyes narrowed and intent.

"They farm that place long tam'?" he concluded.

"For well over two centuries." I began to see his purpose. "Worn-out land, Toivo," I warned.

"Maybe," he shrugged. Then he grinned, his resolve taken. "But goot place for sildren. I got t'ree; live in tanament in Sesham. No goot. You come see boss wit' me?"

* * *

I went, having my share of Jaalam curiosity. And Chenery tugged at his lip and was obviously hesitant, for he had all your old New Englander's reluctance to sell land. But he had also their dislike for losing money, and the place was a burden to him.

"It you can't earn a living there," he argued fairly. "The land's run down, and the barn alone would sink you. It's too big." It was enormous, this great barn reared over a century before; the roof leaked, and Chenery's last mowing had been spoiled. "You'd have to shingle it, and put in new sills," he persisted. "You can't swing it."

"That barn," pointed out Toivo, "is no goot for you, eit'er. Maybe she burn. Maybe fall down. I t'ink better you tak' somet'ing off price, because she's t'ere."

And in the end Toivo had his way.

"You come back, when you're licked," encouraged Chenery in our cordial New England fashion. "I'll take it off your hands again."

Toivo came back, but to make payments. These were small, at first; I think that for two or three years it was hard sledding. He added to the shack, and his wife, Kristina, a thick-waisted, broad-mouthed young woman came down from Chesham with the three "sildren." Toivo worked in the quarries, and brought the land under cultivation, too—a day's work with the stubborn granite, and another with the resistant soil. Though Kristina helped with that; barefoot, skirts kilted, she fought witchgrass and hoed corn and throve on it. They hung on, and in time there were two cows, and then more, and a battered flivver and the start of a milk route.

* * *

And soon Toivo was doing more than hanging on. He sold wood, and enlarged his milk route; the Town Clerk's record of births showed nearly every year a new name following Toivo's and Kristina's—Jan, Lillian, Alfred E. and Herbert H.—that was in 1928 — Oskar and Dorothy. Shy and grinning towheads appeared at school, and Toivo appeared one year at Town Meeting, earnest and oratorical over the state of the back roads. But as he warmed up, and swung more and more into Finnish, Jaalam grew impatient, and a scattered fire of "Question! question!" rose from the floor.

"Sure! You ask anny quastion!" Toivo gestured magnificently. "I answer him!"

A rumble of laughter shook the hall, and he sat down, red and puzzled. It was that year, however, that Old Mill Road was freshly graveled—and Toivo sold the town the gravel.

But it was only lately that Jaalam really awoke to Toivo. For with the opening of the schools, this year, a new bus of cheerful primrose color appeared in the Square, and on its side was "Jaalam School Barge," and, more modestly, Toivo's name. Figuring thriftily he had secured the contract for bringing in the children from the outskirts. He grinned modestly on being congratulated.

"I do' know," he shrugged. "I t'ink I make a dollar, maybe." The phrase, the idiom, was of Jaalam, though Toivo's twang was broadly Finnish. "You see my place lately? No? You come out sometam'."

* * *

I went. Old Mill Road still followed the 1685 contours, dipping to cool hollows and swinging about gray ledges; but, as I neared Toivo's place, there were neat fields on either hand, and no brush against the walls. Black and white cows stood pensively under trimmed apple trees, a tall cornfield had been partly reaped, and an ensilage cutter droned from beyond the barn. The new house was a jarring note, for a sprawled bungalow with a gay roof goes ill with our sober Jaalam hills, but Kristina and the towheads, beaming from the doorway, belonged there. And so did Toivo. He took me about, and pointed out changes, and they were many. Fields had been cleared, walls set straight, lowlands ditched and drained. And as we went about a question came to me, for I am curious regarding causes and origins. Even thrifty Jaalam had turned from this worn-out land, yet Toivo had seen here the seed of all this, the possibility here brought to fruit. But where had he first seen this?

Something of this I put clumsily into words, and Toivo considered, sea-blue eyes thoughtful.

"I show you," he said.

We went toward the huge barn, tight and solid on its foundations of trimmed granite, its ridge straight and unbowed; and as we entered its dusky and rustling quiet, and met the sweet nostalgic scent of hay and cattle, I began to see dimly what Toivo had seen.

The house had burned, the fields gone back to birch, the men who had worked and lived here become but memories. But this had remained. The thick oak floor was dark and polished by the wheels and hooves of generations; square gunstock posts, ax-hewn and of the hardness of iron, rose and swelled to meet ties and plate. Rafters and braces, pinned and tennoned, marched in the shadows above the golden rounds of the mows; roof boards were broad, cut when timber was first growth, and the dark ridge was a square, huge stick running without break from gable to gable. Light came only from the broad door in which we stood, and from two small cobwebbed squares high in the gable peaks; and in this light the long, high central aisle had the grandeur, the directness, of a cathedral, the beauty that comes from sheer strength and honest purpose. Times might change, and had changed, but this structure was changeless, the expression of a fundamental and enduring simplicity. Man tilled the soil. This was his workshop; he housed his crops here, converted them to use. Here was the link between Toivo and the land.

"And you said," I remembered, "that Chenery should take something off the price because of this."

"Haw!" exploded Toivo. "T'at was my Yankee bluff! Look! S'pose house was here, and no barn. No goot for me; you don' make not'ing on house. S'pose barn gone, too. No goot eit'er. But so long barn stand, I see what t'ose old faller do you tell me about. T'ey make goot living here, raise sildren, live high. And I can do same, I know."

He swaggered, this shock-haired Finn, this spiritual kinsman of Asa Fiske and the Parkers and Abbots, this alien in modern Jaalam. Then he was suddenly modest.

"But it was easy. I jus' work. You see everyt'ing was ready for me. Jus' waiting."

DANIEL CHASE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of his newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages .... 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages .... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1231-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Pontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit ..3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago .....1058 McCormick Bldg.
Miami ... 1229 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis.. 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Bldg.
London .....1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frederick Douglass: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

A STRIKING picture he made that day, as he walked down the street of a small New England town; wide, stooping shoulders accenting the figure's massive power. A swarthy face with its short white beard and mustache; a face which showed the moral strength of one who had risen above suffering; framed by a waving mane of snow-white hair, and crowned by a wide-brimmed felt hat.

This commanding presence could not fail of notice, evidence of which lay in the crowd of children who were following. Not only behind, but alongside, they ran, trying to get a satisfactory view. In the vogue of that day, Douglass wore a Prince Albert coat. The writer's recollection holds nothing clear regarding his companion, beyond the fact that she was small and dainty. Perhaps this impression was increased by the unconscious comparison between her size and that of the man who walked beside her.

Local papers of the following day announced that Frederick Douglass and his wife were in town, visiting Mrs. Douglass's relatives.

Born in slavery, the son of a white father and of a black mother, from whom he was separated in his infancy, as he grew in years and understanding, the ambition to uplift his race from the misery and suffering attendant on the social system under which he was born and reared possessed Douglass. His life as a youth, subject to the whims and caprices of his owners, was now one of comfort and plenty, now one of hunger and brutality.

He was self-educated, snatching bits of learning wherever the opportunity offered. One mistress taught him the alphabet, from school children with whom he came in contact he acquired other important knowledge to be stored away in a receptive mind.

In 1838 Douglass escaped from slavery and worked his way north to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he married. It was here that his talks in behalf of the Negro and the cruel system that held him in bondage gave early promise of his power as an orator. It was three years later, he was only twenty-four at the time, that he gave his first great speech at Nantucket, Massachusetts, a speech that demonstrated to all who heard him the real eloquence with which he was endowed.

The following quotations from comments by William Lloyd Garrison, who was one of his audience, may emphasize these facts.

"There stood one, in physical proportions and stature commanding and exact—in intellect richly endowed—in natural eloquence a prodigy—in soul manifestly 'created but a little lower than the angels'—yet a slave, aye, a fugitive slave."

"I rose and declared that Patrick Henry of Revolutionary fame never made a speech more eloquent in the cause of liberty."

In the years that followed, throughout the United States and England, he gave hundreds of lectures in the cause of Abolition. For sixteen years he published a paper in Rochester, New York. That city honored him with a full-figure bronze statue. He lived to see the fruition of the great hopes for which he had fought so valiantly with voice and pen. He was many times honored; the last tribute given him was his appointment by President Harrison in 1889 as United States Minister to Haiti.

Anatole France Talks of His Youth

After having crossed the Etoile, the Place de la Concorde, and the Tuileries, we alighted from the coach before the Pont Neuf. We started to walk to the Left Bank through the oldest and longest bridge in Paris. We walked slowly, looking at the Seine, whose waters were angrily foaming among the slender bridge pillars and arches. The fresh green of the "Vert Galant" near the center of the Pont Neuf was like a beautiful smaragd stone in a gold setting.

"Once upon a time," France began to relate, "once upon a time, toward the end of the reign of Henri IV, charming little mansions saw their reflections in the Seine, washing the flanks of the Vert Galant. Old prints attest that in those days, instead of our steam and motor-boats, sailing barges and clumsy rafts were floating down the river, that many-colored stream which I have never ceased to admire. . . ."

As we were on our way to the Mint, the books lured him. Monsieur Pierre, the white-bearded bouquiniste, noticing us, slowly limped to us in his large linen slippers. From a secret drawer he carefully took out a book.

"I've been holding this old Racine, Maitre, for a month and a half," he said, handing to him an attractively bound small volume. "I knew you would come."

France bought the Racine, a Corneille, and a Voltaire, the last two because they were damaged. He would restore them with great patience and when they would be in good order he would give them to someone who liked books. He himself had two editions of most of the books of the old masters.

Our hands and pockets were full of books when we took leave of M. Pierre and went over to the Mint.

"My grandmother had often brought me here," he said as we stopped in front of the main entrance. "I was very small then and I had to bend my head far back if I wanted to see a nest near the cornice to which Grandmother had called my attention. I don't know why but it's certain that the nest was a revelation for me. I didn't comprehend the beauty of the building, the dignity of its columns, and the pleasing proportions of every detail. Yet, perhaps on account of the nest, I liked to come here. Standing before its gate I enjoyed the frisky sunshine on the roof of the Louvre, the Seine with its steamers and the countless volumes of the bouquinistes."

He was still talking about his childhood when we turned into narrow cobblestone lanes where his tiny feet, as a child, had often trodden.—From "Rambles With Anatole France," by SANDOR KEMERI.

The Honest Man

Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true;
Whom neither force nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.

Whose honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glittering look it blind;
Who rides his sure and even trot,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind.

Who, when great trials come,
Nor seeks nor shuns them; but doth calmly stay,
Till he the thing and the example weigh;
All things being brought into a sum,
What place or person calls for, he doth pay.

Whom none can work or woo
To use in anything a trick or sleight;
For above all things he abhors deceit;
His words, and works, and fashion, too,
All of a piece, and all are clear and straight.

—GEORGE HERBERT, in "The Temple."

Picture Book Forest

These vast tracts of the Sumava in which millions of trees have seeded, sprung up, flourished and crashed to their fall to become in turn fodder for new green generations, has been protected for more than a thousand years. It is not wild at all, the Sumava. It has none of the lusty vigor, the exuberant, pushing growth of the Maine and Michigan woods; it lacks the lonely exaltation of the high timber lands of our American Northwest. It is stately and ordered. It marshals its serried files of spruce and pine as its overlords marshalled their armies. It knows no revolt, no sudden temperamental moods of dells and ravines, or open barren spaces. . . .

No, the Sumava is incredibly, incurably romantic. It is a picture book forest, a setting for Tennysonian Lady Clares and Lord Ronalds; a terrain of Andrew Lang adventures.

It was wonderfully still, that day, as I walked there. No birds sang; not a rustle betrayed the presence of the summer wind. The thick carpet of dried needles was delightfully springy under foot. The path's edge was outlined in pale grey mosses, and here and there buttons of tiny orange and red mushrooms. . . .

It was close on noon, and I figured that I had walked more than half my journey, when the quick barking of a dog gave warning of habitation. Around a turn of the path I came on a clearing—and a cottage. It might have been one of those rustic barometers with Fair Weather in a blue apron, and Storm in a yellow bodice, popping in and out of its door by turns.

On a bench beside the door sat a forester in his proud green livery with the chamois brush in his hat.

The dog's bark was not fierce but welcoming, and the forester rose and beckoned me to a seat on the bench. His daughter came from the cottage and the two questioned me, turn and turn about, in German, who I was, whence I had come, and whither I was bound. The forester was a lean grizzled veteran of the forest; the girl, tall and straight and lovely in her blue skirt and white linen blouse with the short full sleeves. Her head was unbound by any kerchief and the long virginal braid fell across her shoulder. As she leaned against the dark frame of the cottage door, she was like a shaft of sunlight that had found its way to the forest's heart. — DOROTHY GILES, in "The Road Through Czechoslovakia."

„Der schmale Weg"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALLE Bibelforscher kennen und schätzen das Vertrauen des Psalmisten, der erklärte, daß „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten" sitzen Sicherheit gewährleistet; und Jesus lehrte, daß der Weg zum Glück gerade und schmal ist. Viele Menschen möchten gern die vom Psalmisten geäußerte Verheißung der Sicherheit beanspruchen, sind aber weniger bereit, der Forderung Jesu zu entsprechen, wahrscheinlich aus dem Grunde, weil die meisten Leute glauben, die Schmalheit des Weges bedeute unerfreuliche Einschränkungen. Andere sehen den schmalen Weg als mühsamen, rauhen, düsteren Pfad an. Solche Ansichten stehen ganz im Widerspruch mit dem Charakter und der Lehre des Wegweisers, der die Mühseligen und Beladenen einlud, zu dem immer gegenwärtigen Christus zu kommen, und ihnen Ruhe, Glück und Freiheit verhieß.

In „Der Mutter Abendgebet" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 389; Gedichte, S. 4) zeigt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß die Versicherung des Psalmisten von der beschützenden Fürsorge Gottes mit den Anweisungen unseres Meisters übereinstimmt. Ein Vers des Gedichtes lautet:

„Wenn ich im Schatten Seiner Flügel weil',
Des schmalen Weges süß Geheimnis teil',
Sing' suchend, findend ich den Engeln nach:
‚Sieh, ich bin allzeit bei euch!'—Bet' und wach'!"

Wie herrlich Mrs. Eddy den Punkt geklärt hat! Kann es ein lieblicheres Geheimnis geben als das, das eine Lebensregel so genau, so bestimmt offenbart, daß man unmöglich den Weg verlieren kann, wenn man sie befolgt? Wie jemand, der seine Berechnungen auf die unveränderlichen Rechenregeln gründet, des Erfolgs sicher ist, so empfindet der Christliche Wissenschafter ein Gefühl der Sicherheit, wenn er die Regeln „des schmalen Weges" versteht und sich zur Lösung der Aufgaben des Alltagslebens darauf verläßt.

Als Antwort auf die Frage, wie man diese Regeln wissen könne, kann man auf das Leben und die Lehren des Meisterchristen verweisen, der seine Werke in Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Gesetz vollbrachte, so daß jede Heilung die Tatsache bewies, daß Gott die unendliche, immer gegenwärtige Liebe und der Mensch Sein Bild und Gleichnis ist und Intelligenz, Gesundheit und Vollkommenheit widerspiegelt. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erweist es sich, daß alle Menschen das von Jesus angewandte göttliche Gesetz anwenden können, da diese Wissenschaft die Tatsache feststellt, daß der Mensch als Gottes vollkommenes Kind wahrhaft wesensgleich mit Gott ist.

Die menschlichen Probleme, ob groß oder klein, können nur auf eine Art ausgearbeitet werden: durch Anwendung der Regel, des Gesetzes des göttlichen Gemüts. Dieses Gesetz muß richtig verstanden werden, ehe man es anwenden kann, da nicht ein unvollständiger Gedanke, sondern die erlösende Tatsache der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, heilt. Als Jesus sagte: „Eure Rede aber sei: Ja, ja; nein, nein", wollte er damit sicher zum Ausdruck bringen, daß man die Segnungen des Geistes nur dann empfängt, wenn man zugibt, daß die Ideen des Geistes wahr sind, und Gebrauch von ihnen macht, und wenn man materielle oder böse Einflüsterungen als unwirklich zurückweist. Unablässiges Anwenden dieser Regel sichert Fortschritt auf „dem schmalen Wege"; unser Leben wird an solchen Erfahrungen reich, die dem menschlichen Begreifen früher durch Unwissenheit und Furcht verborgen geblieben waren.

Das Gegenmittel für Unwissenheit ist Aufklärung, und das Gegenmittel für Furcht ist Verständnis der göttlichen Liebe. In dem Maße, wie der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft diese geistige Aufklärung erlangt, vergehen seine Befürchtungen, und er vertraut immer mehr auf die Allgegenwart der Liebe. Sogar angesichts eines augenscheinlichen Übels beweist er die Wahrheit, indem er sich an die Regel, die Vollkommenheit Gottes und des Menschen, hält.

Der Apostel Paulus, der wohl wußte, daß Vertrauen auf Gott, das Gute, sicheren Schutz zur Folge hat, ermahnte die Christen zu Korinth, festzustehen im Glauben und sich zu schützen „in dem Wort der Wahrheit, in der Kraft Gottes, durch Waffen der Gerechtigkeit zur Rechten und zur Linken". Durch gewissenhaftes Anwenden und Erkennen dieses allmächtigen Gesetzes der Gerechtigkeit—durch rechtes Denken—im Bewußtsein des einzelnen erweist sich „der schmale Weg" als der allein sichere Weg.

Durch Eindringen in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy kann jedermann lernen, stets diesen sicheren Weg zu gehen. Es genügt nicht, ihn gelegentlich oder nur dann zu suchen, wenn einem etwas mißlungen ist, und im übrigen den breiten Weg menschlicher Berechnung, menschlicher Theorien oder Verfahren zu gehen, den Weg, der, wie Jesus sagte, „zur Verdammnis abführet". Wenn wir uns nicht bewußt von den Gesetzen Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, leiten lassen, werden wir von ihrem Gegenteil, der Materialität, beeinflußt, und wir haben unser Recht auf den Schutz, den das Bleiben auf „dem schmalen Wege" gewährt, verwirkt.

Mrs. Eddy weist auf die Notwendigkeit hin, „wachsam, nüchtern und achtsam" zu sein. Und sie fährt fort: „Der Weg ist gerade und schmal, der zu dem Verständnis führt, daß Gott das einzige Leben ist. Es ist ein Kampf mit dem Fleisch, in welchem wir Sünde, Krankheit und Tod besiegen müssen, entweder hier oder hiernach—sicherlich, ehe wir das Ziel des Geistes oder das Leben in Gott erreichen können" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 324). Der Christliche Wissenschafter, der den Weg eingeschlagen hat und bestrebt ist, die Ermahnung: „Hasset das Arge, hanget dem Guten an" zu befolgen, freut sich, daß er „des schmalen Weges süß Geheimnis" mit anderen Suchern teilen darf. Unter unbeirrtem Vorwärtsdringen und mit wachsender Überzeugung, daß der Weg zu Befreiung führt, horcht er beständig auf die Engelstimmen und hört sie Trost und die Zusicherung der beschützenden Gegenwart und Macht der Liebe flüstern.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"The narrow way"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL Bible students are familiar with and appreciative of the confidence of the Psalmist who declared that to dwell "in the secret place of the most High" insures one's safety; and Jesus taught that the way to happiness is straight and narrow. Many would gladly claim the promise of security voiced by the Psalmist, but are less eager to comply with the requirement urged by Jesus. The reason, possibly, is that most people believe that the narrowness of the way implies unpleasant restrictions; others have thought of it as a toilsome, rigorous, gloomy path. Such opinions are wholly at variance with the character and teaching of the Way-shower, who invited those who are weary and heavy laden to come to the ever present Christ, promising them rest, happiness, freedom.

In "The Mother's Evening Prayer" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 389; Poems, p. 4) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has shown the accord between the Psalmist's assurance of God's protecting care and our Master's directions. One verse of the poem reads:

"Beneath the shadow of His mighty wing;
In that sweet secret of the narrow way,
Seeking and finding, with the angels sing:
'Lo, I am with you alway,'—watch and pray."

How graciously has Mrs. Eddy clarified the point! What secret could be as sweet as one which reveals a rule of life so accurate, so undeviating, that it is impossible to lose one's way while following it? Just as the mathematician, basing his calculations on the invariable rules of mathematics, is confident of success, so the Christian Scientist experiences a sense of assurance when he understands and depends upon the rules of "the narrow way" to solve the problems of everyday living.

When one asks how these rules can be known he is reminded of the life and teachings of the master Christian, whose works were accomplished in accordance with divine law, every healing being a proof that God is infinite, ever present Love, and that man is His image and likeness, reflecting intelligence, health, and perfection. Through Christian Science the divine law which Jesus employed is found to be available for all, since this Science establishes the fact of man's true identity as the perfect child of God.

Human problems, big or little, can be worked out in one way only—by applying the rule, the law of divine Mind. This law must be correctly understood before it can be applied, since it is not a fragmentary thought which heals, but the redeeming fact of the allness of God, good. When Jesus said, "Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay," he surely meant that the one way to receive the benefits of Spirit is to accept its ideas as true and make use of them, and the one effective way to deal with evil or matter is to reject its suggestions as unreal. Consistent practice of this rule insures progress in "the narrow way," bringing into experience much that through ignorance and fear was formerly hidden from human comprehension.

The antidote for ignorance is enlightenment, and the antidote for fear is an understanding of divine Love. As the student of Christian Science gains this spiritual enlightenment, his fears begin to vanish and he grows increasingly confident of Love's ever-presence; even in the face of any presentation of evil, he proves the truth by holding to the rule of the perfection of God and man.

The Apostle Paul, well knowing the certain protection which results from reliance on God, good, admonishes the Christians at Corinth to stand fast in their faith, protecting themselves "by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armour of righteousness on the right hand and on the left." It is through the faithful application and realization of this omnipotent law of righteousness, or right thinking, in individual consciousness that "the narrow way" is found to be the only safe one.

Through the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, everyone can learn how to follow always this safe path. It is not enough to seek it occasionally, or when something has gone wrong, straying meanwhile into the broad way of human speculation, theories, or methods, the way which, Jesus said, "leadeth to destruction." Unless we are consciously governed by the laws of God, divine Mind, we are being influenced by their opposite, materiality, and have forfeited our right to the protection which abiding in "the narrow way" affords.

Mrs. Eddy points out the need for being "watchful, sober, and vigilant." And she continues: "The way is straight and narrow, which leads to the understanding that God is the only Life. It is a warfare with the flesh, in which we must conquer sin, sickness, and death, either here or hereafter,—certainly before we can reach the goal of Spirit, or life in God" (Science and Health, p. 324). Having entered the path, striving to obey the admonition, "Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good," the Christian Scientist rejoices that he is privileged to share with other seekers "that sweet secret of the narrow way." Pressing steadfastly on, growing more sure that the way leads to liberation, he constantly listens for and hears the angel-voices whispering comfort and the assurance of Love's protecting presence and power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

A White-Walled Town

Presently we rounded Cape Malabar, and, yes, there was Tangier—an indistinguishable mass of white that momentarily shaped itself into crenellated battlements and mosques and huddled house-tops.

As we dropped anchor within gunshot of the white-walled town, it lay in the golden mist of the approaching sunset. Here and there a projecting piece of snowy stonework took a transient rosy tinge, and here and there a patch of black shadow etched itself against some indentation. At one or two points along the zigzag wall a number of heavy cannon thrust their noses over the parapet, and seemed irresolutely holding their sullen breath as they stared seaward. At the right, the flat-roofed houses stretched like a gigantic marble staircase up the flank of a hill crowned with a citadel (the Kasba, or castle) that commanded the whole of the lower town, the most prominent feature of which was a slender square tower set with richly glazed tiles. These bits of porcelain sparkled like jewels as the lingering sunlight touched them one by one. Behind all this rose a bleak, arid mountain, draped now in delicate violet tints. If Tangier had nothing more to offer than that exquisite view of herself, I should still have been paid for my pilgrimage.—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, in "From Ponkapog to Pesth."

Skies After Harvest

Autumnal skies are loveliest. At eve,
Swept by orchestral colors, there will be
A frieze of faintest gold that asks no leave
But moves the heart to its tranquillity;
Or dawning silver may be lifted there
In pools so strangely quiet and serene
That peace herself seems ambient with the air,
Trailing an azure scarf across the scene.
And once I saw as if beneath the rain
A breasting autumn sky in dulcet gray
Summon the hosts of heaven along a lane
To where the wildest storm is lost in day,
And felt again the after-harvest ease
Of brooding fields and fruit-unburdened trees.

LEFA MORSE EDDY.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth.. $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, ooze khaki, black or blue morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, U. S. A.

FLUCTUATIONS CONFINED TO NARROW RANGE

Gains of Previous Market Session Maintained—Close Steady

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The sweeping gains of the previous session were well maintained in today's short session of the stock market, but important impetus was lacking.

The list worked a little higher in the early trading, a number of shares getting up a point or more, but the weekly report of the movement of revenue freight on all Class 1 railroads appearing at mid-morning failed to come up to a number of the more optimistic estimates, and the list turned moderately heavy for a time.

Losses of fractions to a point were reduced in the final dealings, however, and the finish found a mixture of small gains and losses. The final tone was steady. The turnover for the two-hour session approximated half a million shares.

In the rails, Santa Fe and Union Pacific advanced 1½ points in the early trading, slid off to show losses of a point or so on appearance of the car loadings report, then recovered to end the session near the previous finish.

Bullish News Lacking

Aside from the car loadings figures, Wall Street found little of interest in the week-end news. Reports from the steel industry indicated little change.

The overnight announcement of American Telephone's earnings for the first nine months of the year, aggregating $5.92 a share, compared with $7.01 in the like period of last year, again attracted attention to the prospects of maintenance of the $9 annual dividend rate. It was noted that of the $5.92 a share, about $1 represented dividends from subsidiaries in excess of earnings, but the pickup reported in September business provided some encouragement. Directors do not meet until mid-November. The stock moved narrowly, closing off a fraction.

United States Steel closed about unchanged, but the preferred was up a point. Other issues up a point or so at the close included Air Reduction, Woolworth, and Westinghouse Electric. American Can was off a point. Case and United Aircraft lost about ½ a point net.

The freight car loadings, as reported for the week ended Oct. 8, showed a gain of 3561 cars over the previous week. In some quarters, an upturn of 10 000 cars or more had been forecast, but statisticians pointed out that the small gain was not unsatisfactory, in view of the usual flattening out of car loadings at this time. There has been a gain in every week since Aug. 6, with the exception of the Labor Day week.

In commodities, cotton reacted moderately, closing 25 to 40 cents a bale lower, which virtually canceled yesterday's net gains. The Canadian dollar was again a firm feature of the foreign exchanges, reaching another new high for 1932. Principal European currencies were again up slightly.

Bonds Rule Steady

The bond market held to a fairly steady range today, although the demand was comparatively light, with indications that traders and investors were still following a cautious policy.

The secondary railroads showed an inclination to extend their gains of yesterday, but there was little buoyancy in their movements. Followers of the carriers were uncertain as to just how to interpret the increase of 3561 in carloadings for the week ended Oct. 8. In some quarters the estimates of the increase had been much higher.

There was not much activity in higher grade bonds, many of them selling at their previous quotations. American Telephones were mixed. Santa Fe general 4s eased and Standard Oil of New York 4½s were a trifle lower.

Another loan of $3,000,000 to the Baltimore & Ohio from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation aided some of the low-priced transportation liens. Among those that advanced were most issues of Baltimore & Ohio and some maturities of Chicago & North Western, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Frisco and Southern.

The utilities and industrials were uncertain. International Match 5s again attracted a large following, gaining more than a point. International Telephone issues also advanced, along with bonds of Goodyear, Cincinnati Gas, Armour & Co., U. S. Rubber, Western Electric and Western Union.

The United States Government list firmed, although trading in this department was not unusually active.

In the foreign group, German Government 5½s reacted, as did Australian 5s and French 7½s. Small advances were recorded by Reich 7s, British 5½s and Japanese issues.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrials	20 R'rds	20 Util.	90 Total
Oct. 15	55.6	28.2	88.9	57.2
Previous day	55.0	27.8	87.2	56.4
Week ago	52.2	25.9	84.4	53.8
Month ago	59.1	31.0	93.7	60.8
Year ago	76.8	50.7	116.5	79.8
Three years ago	239.2	157.0	322.6	240.6
Five years ago	140.8	121.8	126.0	131.1
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1929)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrials	20 R'rds	20 Util.	60 Total
Oct. 15	63.8	65.5	82.3	70.5
Previous day	63.9	65.3	82.1	70.4
Week ago	64.5	66.4	82.7	71.2
Month ago	67.3	68.7	84.2	73.4
Year ago	72.7	82.3	90.9	81.9
Two years ago	92.6	107.7	99.5	99.9
Three years ago	92.5	102.8	97.4	97.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1926)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1926)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

MOHAWK INVESTMENT CORP.

Mohawk Investment Corporation reports for the nine months to Sept. 30, net income of $69,718 after all charges compared with a net income of $76,476 in the corresponding nine months of 1931. Liquidating value was $28.02 a share on Sept. 30 compared with $21.65 a share on June 30 and $29.24 a share on Dec. 31 1931. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 there was a net loss of $1,120,210 from the sale of securities.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 15	Last Oct. 14
9½	1⅜		Adams Express	300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6
14	9½		Addressograph	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
4⅞	1¼		Advance Rumely	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
63½	30⅞	.35	Air Reduction	1200	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	55⅜
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	900	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
88¼	42⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	4100	74½	72¼	73	72½
18⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	400	9	8¾	9¼	9
15½	2½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	9	9	9	8⅝
22½	5		Am Bank Note	400	13½	13¼	13½	13
73⅞	29⅜	4	Am Can	3400	52	50⅝	50⅝	51½
17	3½		Am Car & Fdry	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
37⅜	18	3‡	Am Chicle	100	35½	35½	35½	
26¾	11		Am Com Alcohol	400	21½	21	21	20¾
15	2		Am & For Pow	1400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
28¼	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	10⅞	10	10	10
27	4⅜		Am Hide & L pf	100	15	15	15	14
21⅜	7⅝	2	Am Ice	100	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½
12	2½		Am International	1400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½
33	14	1½	Am News	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1400	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9½
58	15½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	31½	30½	30½	31¼
12½	3½		Am Radiator	2100	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
115½	3		Am Rolling Mill	900	12⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
29¼	13½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20
25⅛	10		Am Shipbuilding	30	13½	13½	13½	
27¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	1900	16	15	15½	15½
15⅞	3		Am Steel Fdries	800	8¼	8	8¼	8¾
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	6100	106⅞	105¼	105½	106
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1100	24	23¼	23¼	23
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	20½	20½	20½	20¾
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	1000	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
19⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	400	29	28½	29	28¾
10⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	2100	11	10½	10⅝	10½
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
3	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
15⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	200	9	9	9	9
3	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	100	2	2	2	2⅛
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	3100	43¾	41⅞	41⅞	42
84	35	5	Atchison pf	100	64	64	64	63½
46	9¾		Atl Coast Line	200	21	21	21	21
21⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1700	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16½
89½	45⅛	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	65½	63½	65½	64
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	2300	45¼	43⅜	43¾	44¼
7⅛	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1100	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
			—B—					
13	2		Baldwin Loco	400	7	7	7	7
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	20	18	17	17¼	16½
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	1400	13⅞	12½	12½	13⅜
40½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	700	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15
7	3⅛		Barnsdall A	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4½
43½	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	400	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
8¾	2⅝		Belding Hem	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	2200	12	11⅛	11⅜	11¼
24⅞	5¾		Best & Co	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13¼
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2400	18⅜	17⅜	18¼	18½
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	400	41¾	40	40¼	39½
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
43½	20	2	Borden	400	28	27½	27½	28⅜
14⅜	3¾		Borg Warner	1200	9⅜	9½	9½	9
11¼	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	200	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
50¼	11⅞		Brooklyn Man T	100	21¼	19¼	21	19½
28⅜	3⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	59¼	59	59	58¼
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	400	44¾	44½	44¾	
10⅛	2½		Bucyrus E ev pf	100	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
2½	⅛		Budd Mfg	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
14	3⅛		Budd Mfg pf	10	7½	7½	7½	
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	400	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
65	7¼		Bush Term deb	10	14	14	14	13
2	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	
57⅜	13¼		Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	
24⅝	7		Byers	1100	16¼	15	15½	15
			—C—					
19	4¼		Calif Packing	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	1000	4⅜	3⅝	4⅛	3½
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	4500	14⅜	14⅛	15	14⅞
20	19	5	Caro Clinch & O st	10	55	55	55	
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	3700	43⅜	41	41½	
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	20	56¾	55¼	55¼	56
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
12⅜	1¼		Celanese Corp	100	8	7⅞	8	8¼
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16¼	16¼	16	16
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
13⅛	3½		Cerro de Pasco	1600	8½	7⅞	8⅛	7½
30⅛	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	100	26	26	26	26
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2600	14⅜	13⅛	13¼	13
11½	3¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	21⅞	21¼	21¾	21¼
5	⅛		Chi & E Ill pf	100	3	2	2	
55⅝	14¼		Chi & Gt West	2100	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	1700	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4	4	4	4
14	2		Chi & N western	2500	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
6	1		Chi Pneu Tool	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
12¼	2½		Chi Rock Is & P	1000	8	7⅞	8	8¼
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Is & P 7%	100	7	7	7	7¼
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	10	10	10	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	2500	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14½
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	100	5	5	5	6
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	1600	14½	13⅞	14⅛	14
70⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	700	71½	71½	71½	70½
27⅜	10½	2	Columbian Carb	1400	29	28	28½	28
27⅜	10½	2	Comm Invest Tr	100	22	22	22	22
87	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	77½	77½	77½	
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1800	10	9½	9¾	9¾
5⅛	1⅜		Comwlth & So	1500	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S pf	100	48	48	48	47½
7⅞	2⅜		Comwlth Sub I pf	100	8	8	8	8
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	4100	57¼	55¾	56⅛	55⅜
10⅞	4¼	1	Consol Laundries	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
9	4		Consol Oil	3100	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
1⅞	¼		Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
8	2⅞		Cont Baking A	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
1⅞	¼		Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	100	31	31	31	31
8½	3		Cont Diamond Fibre	100	5¼	5	5¼	5⅜
25¼	6⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	15½	15½	15½	15
3¾	⅜		Cont Motors	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
7⅝	3⅜		Cont Oil	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
53⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	3200	51⅜	50¼	50¾	50½
24	12½	2‡	Crown Cork & S	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22
15⅞	7⅜		Crown Cork & S	600	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¼
3½	⅛		Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	2
31¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	1000	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
90	60¼	7	Cuttman 7%	20	82	82	82	
			—D—					
9¼	1		Davison Chem	700	5⅛	4¼	4¼	5¼
32½	22	6	Del & Hudson	2100	65½	63	63	63¼
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	3300	29⅝	28	28½	28
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	100	18	18	18	17⅞
26	20⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
13⅝	5	75	Douglas A	2500	13½	13	13	13
59⅜	22	2	du Pont de Nem	5000	37¾	36⅛	36⅜	36¾
			—E—					
97⅞	28¼	3	Eastman Kodak	2100	53	51¼	52½	52
119½	10	4‡	Eastman Kod pf	50	20	20	20	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	18	17½	17⅝	17½
4	⅛		Elec & Mus Ind	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	4100	9⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅞
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	31½	31	31½	31
37⅝	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	31	31	31	
2⅞	4		Engineers Pub S	100	10	10	10	9¾
11¼	2		Erie RR	100	7¼	7	7	7⅛
			—F—					
47¾	15		Fairbanks M pf	20	17½	15	15	15
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	15⅜	15	15	15⅛
68	45	.6	Firestone T&R pf	300	63	62⅞	63	60½
	⅛		Fisk Rubber	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15⅞	3		Foster-Wheeler	300	10½	9½	9½	9
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
26⅜	10	2	Freeport Texas	300	22⅜	21½	22	21¼
22	3		Fuller 2pf	110	12¼	11	11	
			—G—					
			Gen Am Inv	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tk Car	1500	16	15¾	16	16
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
25⅜	3¾		Gen Cable pf	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	
86⅛	83½	.40	Gen Electric	4100	16½	15⅞	16¼	15⅞
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	1400	30⅜	30	30	29⅝
3⅜	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	12½	12½	12½	11
20	5¼	2	Gen Gas & E 7% A	120	20	18½	20	
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	110	20	20	20	
49½	23	3	Gen Mills	100	42	42	42	42
24⅞	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	6800	14½	14	14	14
7¼	1		Gen Pub Service	500	4	3¾	4	3⅝
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	17	16⅜	16⅜	16½
70¼	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	68	68	68	
10⅝	3⅛		Glidden	100	6¾	6½	6½	6¼
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1900	17⅝	17	17	16¾
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	1300	6⅜	6	6⅜	6
29¾	5½		Goodyear	500	15⅞	15½	15½	15
20¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	1400	23½	23	23½	22½
4⅝	1		Graham-Paige	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2½
17	6¾	1	Granite City Stl	100	12½	12½	12½	
20¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	21	21	21	21
25	5½		Great Nor pf	1900	13½	12⅜	12¾	12¾
16¼	5		Great Nor Ore	100	7½	7½	7½	
12	3¼		Great West Sug	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
2¼	⅛		Grigsby-Grunow	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
21⅛	2½		Gulf States Steel	400	13	12¾	12¾	12⅞
			—H—					
28	7⅛		Hahn D S pf	300	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
22¾	5		Hat Corp Am pf	10	15	15	15	
3½	⅛		Hayes Body	200	2	2	2	2
50	43½	6	Hershey Choc	500	56⅞	53¾	54⅞	55⅛
117⅞	110	10‡	Homestake M	100	124	124	124	125
28¼	8¾		Houston Oil	1100	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14½
5⅜	1⅜		Houston Oil new	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	3¼
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	1600	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5¾
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	200	3	3	3	2¾
			—I—					
24⅞	4⅜		Ill Central	3400	15¾	14⅜	14¾	14⅝
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	1700	28½	28	28	28
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	600	30¾	29¼	29¼	30
8⅞	3¼		Insuranshare Del	200	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
147	2¼		Interboro Rap T	6400	5	4	5	3⅞
117	52½	6‡	Int Business M	400	92	90½	92	90¼
18¾	3⅝		Int Cement	500	10½	10	10½	8¾
34⅛	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	2100	23⅝	22¼	22¼	22⅝
11⅝	2⅝		Int Hydroelec	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
12½	3½		Int Nickel	3600	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝
1½	¼		Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅜	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	400	5	4½	4½	4½
2	1		Int Rys C A ct	20	2	2	2	
44⅜	20¼	2	Int Shoe	100	26½	26½	26½	26

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 15	Last Oct. 14
26	7½		Int Silver	500	18½	17½	18	
15⅜	2⅜		Int Tel & Tel	4500	10½	10	10⅛	10
			—J—					
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	2700	23⅛	22½	22⅞	22⅝
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin	40	57½	57½	57½	57½
			—K—					
15⅛	2¼		Kan C & South	400	8	7⅜	8	7½
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
14⅜	½		Kayser (J) & Co	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
2¼	½		Kelley Sp ctfs	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2⅜	½		Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4¼	⅞		Kelsey Hayes W	9700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
19¼	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	5700	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅜
19½	10	1	Kimberly Clark	100	11	11	11	
19¼	3		Kinney pf	10	12	12	12	12
19	6¾	1	Kresge	700	11½	10⅜	11	10⅝
9¼	⅛		Kreuger & Toll	4900	¼	⅛	¼	¼
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	900	15¼	13⅞	15¼	15
			—L—					
8⅛	1¾		Lee Rubber	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
29¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	1700	15½	14½	14½	14
19⅜	8½		Lima Loco Wks	200	13¾	13½	13½	13½
37⅜	12¼	4‡	Loew's Inc	7900	27¼	27¼	27⅜	26⅝
5	1⅞		Loft Inc	200	¾	⅜	¼	¼
36⅜	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	25¾	26¾	26¾	27
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	500	21	20	20	19½
			—M—					
18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
62¼	26	4	McKeesport Tin	1 700	45⅜	44⅝	44⅝	44¾
28¼	10	1	Mack Trucks	600	21	20½	21	20
60½	17	.50e	Macy (RH) & Co	700	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝
13¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	8	8	8	8
4	½		Mallinson	200	2	2	2	2½
20¾	4		Man Ely mg	43	6¾	5½	6¼	5½
14⅝	6½	.80	Marine Mid	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
	⅛		Market St Ry	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	½		Marmon Motor	200	1¾	1½	1½	1½
13½	3		Marshall Field	400	8¾	8⅝	8¾	9
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	16½	16½	16½	16
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅞	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	100	5¾	5¼	5¼	6
13	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	2900	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
24	3¼		Mo K&T pf	700	15¾	14½	15⅜	15¼
11	1½		Mo Pacific	300	6½	5⅞	6	5¾
26	2½		Mo Pac Pac pf	500	10¼	9¼	9¼	9
30¾	13⅜	1½	Monsanto Chem	100	25½	25½	25½	24¾
16½	3½		Montgom Ward	12100	13¼	12¾	12¾	12¾
29⅜	7⅜	2	Motor Products	900	16	15½	16	15½
9⅞	2⅛		Murray Body	400	4	4	4	4
			—N—					
19⅜	8	1	Nash Motors	1100	14½	14¼	14⅜	14¼
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2700	39¾	39	39¾	39⅜
18⅜	6½		Nat Cash Reg	100	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	7100	18⅜	18	18	18
20⅜	8⅜		Nat Pow & Lt	1400	14¾	14½	14¾	14¼
32⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	400	25⅜	25½	25⅝	25½
19¾	4½		Nat Surety	700	10	10	10	10
10¼	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
36⅝	8⅞		NY Central	10100	23⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
15⅝	2		NY C & StL pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
31½	6		NY NH & H	2000	16	15½	15½	14¾
15⅜	3⅝		NY Ont & W	100	8½	8½	8½	7¾
99	20	7	NY Steam 7%	80	105	105	105

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Seasonal Gain in Trade and Industry Evident—Money Ease Is Notable

Except for the sharp rise in security prices on Friday, and the slash in money rates, there were no unusually significant developments in business or finance this week.

Just when a despondent mood appeared to have settled over the financial centers, came a sharp rebound in stocks at about the same time that strength developed in a number of commodities, notably wheat, cotton, leather, sugar and rubber.

Preceding the rise by 24 hours came a revision in call money rates which brought them down to 1 per cent, the lowest rate on record, and carrying with them a general revision in money quotations. Bankers' bills were reduced ¼ of 1 per cent to ⅝—½ per cent and 90-day time loans dropped to ¾—1 per cent, rates never before equaled.

This ease in money was exemplified by the oversubscription of the Treasury's Oct. 15 issue of $450,000,000 4½-year 3 per cent notes, complete figures on Thursday showing that subscriptions totaled $8,368,343,700 or about 18 times the issue.

A similar situation exists in England where a British 2 per cent treasury bond offer of £150,000,000 was subscribed for within an hour last Tuesday.

Gold has kept flowing to the United States, the monetary stocks rising $114,000,000 in August and $102,000,000 in September. In the week ended Wednesday gold reserves gained $19,000,000 more. The total increase in the Reserve System's gold since June 15 is $370,763,000.

Say Business Tide Turning

Supplementing the statements by a number of economists and executives that the tide of business is turning for the better were the returns given out this week by the Department of Commerce from a questionnaire sent to nearly 200 trade associations and chambers of commerce. Of 199 replies tabulated, 140 reported better business than in midsummer, 44 indicated that business was substantially unchanged, and only eight saw a declining trend. Among the statements asserting definite improvement had taken place were those from New York State Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Silk Association of America, Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., and Motor & Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

International importance was the adjustment in tariffs between Canada and Great Britain announced Wednesday. The preferential tariffs will directly affect the importation of many lines from the United States as well as of other countries. Chief among the products affected are steel and iron, textiles, chemicals, glass, automobiles, machinery and small tools. Nearly a third of the items on the Canadian tariff list were changed, and it is estimated that on the basis of 1930 statistics United States exports of about $75,000,000 will be affected.

Promote Barter Plan

American business men are interested in a vast barter plan being inaugurated by interests which seek a more liberal exchange of goods between United States and Russia. About 200 domestic producers, brought together by the American Manufacturers' Export Association this week at the Hotel Astor, New York City, to discuss the possibilities, authorized the appointment of a committee to lay the foundation for a trade plan which would increase American sales to Soviet buyers to $100,000,000 a year, and those of Russia to United States to $25,000,000. World conditions are now held most favorable for such exchange. It is pointed out that Germany pushed up her sales to the Soviet by 179 per cent in the last two years.

Domestic business this week shows a seasonal rise as contrasted with a falling off a year ago. Steel operations have risen to 19½ per cent of capacity, compared with 17½ last week. Carloadings for the week ended Oct. 1 were at the year's high, and are expected to show increases in the next few weeks.

Production of electricity was a bit higher last week than the week before. Sales of cotton cloth in September were higher than output and stocks on hand on Oct. 1 were down to 160,000,000 yards from 209,000,000 yards the month before. Unfilled orders of 444,000,000 yards were double those of a year ago.

Trade Expanding

Retail and wholesale trade has been accelerated by cooler weather. R. G. Dun & Co. says that the volume of merchandise now being handled is the heaviest since 1925. Furniture sales show a steady gain for the last six weeks. The glass industry gives signs of improvement, and refrigerator and house furnace sales have shown large increases.

Shoe manufacturers continue active. Cotton mills making sheets and pillow cases cannot catch up to orders until the first of the year. Paper box makers report moderate gains. The printing industry is improving slowly.

In the realm of finance the news is constructive. Commodity prices are inherently strong. Business failures last week were at the lowest point of the year. The evidence of credit ease is patent. Bank loans have dropped $400,000,000 in the last three months, while deposits have increased $1,000,000,000. The pressure for employment of money is growing.

Bank clearings at 47 American cities fell off 29.8 per cent in the week ended Oct. 12, according to Bradstreet's, much of the decline, however, being due to the five-day period.

In Europe the situation is mixed. Germany shows optimism, with unemployment declining, savings deposits rising and coal, steel, textile and paper mills calling back workers.

England is disturbed by tariff squabbling. Labor troubles loomed again in the textile districts.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90	90
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	26	25¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20	18
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	16	15¾
Amer &Foreign Pow 5s 2030	86	86
Amer Smelting 5s '47	32½	32
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	91½	90
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105⅛	104¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103	102½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	107	106¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	43⅛	43⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	78	77¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	74¼	73½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div'62	89½	89¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	94½	94
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	90¾	90¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	79	79
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	67½	67½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	43⅜	43⅜
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	78	77¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	74¼	73½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div'62	89½	89¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	94½	94
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	90¾	90¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	79	79
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	67½	67½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	54	54
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	102	102
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	82¼	81
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	58⅛	57½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	33½	32¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	46⅞	46⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	47⅛	47½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	46	46
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	50½	50
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107¼	106⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	107⅛	107⅛
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	95¾	95
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	105½	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	104¼	104
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	86	85
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101½	101½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	102	102
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	53	53
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	73½	73½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90¼	89¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90	89¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90	90
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	92¼	92
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	96	96
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	96½	96½
Can North deb 6½s '46	100	99¼
Can North deb 7s '40	105⅞	105⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	104½	104¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	70¾	70⅜
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	86¼	85½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	80⅛	80⅛
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	20	19⅜
Cen of Ga 5s F '59	25	25
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	73	72
Ches Corp 5s '47	81½	81
Ches & O con 5s '39	60	60
Ches & O 4½s B	103¾	103
Chicago & Alton Ry 3½s '50	81¼	81½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	79½	79½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	88	87½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	85	85
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	95½	95½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	12	12
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	104¾	104¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	43½	43½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	26	26
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	61	61
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	9	8½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 'C'	27	26¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	25¼	25¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	20½	19½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	25¾	25¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 'A'	33¼	32⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	33¾	33¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	21½	21
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	102½	102½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	101¼	101¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	113½	113½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	70	70
Childs Co 5s '43	82⅜	82⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	29¾	29¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s 68 A	35¾	35½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	94	94
Colonial Oil 6s '3 8	100	100
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	47	47
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	81	81
Com Credit Co 6s '34	63	62⅞
Con Gas 5s '57	99	99
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '30	101	100⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	111¾	111¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	98	97⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	105⅛	105⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	20	19¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	67½	67½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	23½	23½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	25¾	25½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	104½	104⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	93⅛	93⅛
Detroit Ed 5s wi '52	17⅞	17½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100½	100⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101	101
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	86¼	86¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	103½	103½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	103¾	103⅝
Erie RR ref 5s '67	39	39
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28	27¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	28	26½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	65	65
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅞	102¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Goodrich 6s '45	4	4
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	53⅜	53½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	80¼	79½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101¾	101¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	104½	104
Havana Elec 5s '52	72¼	71½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	20¼	20¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	89¼	89¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	54
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	40	40
Hulson & Man rfg 5s '57	49½	49
Humble Oil 5s '37	84	83½
Ill Bell rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	58	58
Ill Central CStLaNO 5s A '63	44	44
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	82	82
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46¼	46¼
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42¼	42¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9⅞	8
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8	8
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47½	46½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	16
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58	55
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	64	64
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	20	20
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	26	26
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7	7
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40½	40½
Int Paper 6s '55	18	18
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34¼	34½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42½	41¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	39½	38¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101	100¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	45¼	45
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅝	88⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89½	89¼
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	68½	68½
Kings Co Lt & Pwr 6s '97	131¼	131¼
Lacled Gas 5½s '53 C	66	66
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	5½	5½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	47	47
Louis Arkansas 5s '59	34	33½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104¾	104½
Manha: Ry con 4s '90	24¾	24¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76	76
Metro Edison 4½s '68	87½	87
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95¾	95
Metro Water 5½s '50	74	74
Midland Of Scot 5s '40	53	53
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	82	82
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	81½	81½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	47
Min StP & SSM 4s '46	108	108
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	61	61
Mo K & T 4½s '78	59	59
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	36½	36½
Mo K & T pf 6s A '62	68¼	68¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16½	16
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27½	27
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27½	27
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27½	27
Mo Pac 5s I '81	27½	27
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	27½	26⅝
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	15¾	15½
Montana Power 5s A '62	87¼	87
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	71½	71
Murray Body 6½s '43	90	90
Nashville Fl & Sh Ry 5s	82	82
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88	88
Nat Steel 5s	87½	87½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102	79¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102	102
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	107	107
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	85½	85½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	67¼	66
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72½	72½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	73	73
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48¼	47½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48	48
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	52	51⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	58¼	58¼
NY CHi & StL 5½s '74	19¾	18¾
NY Edison 5s C '51	22½	22
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	105½	105½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	111½	110½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	97¾	97¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	108	107¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	63	63
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	79	79
NY Steam Corp 6s '58	99¾	99¾
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	108	108
Niagf Lock & O Pow 5s '55	30	30
Norf & W div 4s '44	99¼	99¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	95¼	95¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	84½	84½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82	82
Nor Ohio 5s '45	84	84
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	40	40
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	83	82¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	64	61
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	79½	79
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	100½	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	104¾	104¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	100½	100½
Otis Steel 6s '41	80½	80½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	30½	30½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Pac Pub Ser 5s	10⅝	10⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97	97
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19½	19½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	22	21⅞
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	50	50
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	50¾	50¾
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	94¾	90¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	92	92
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	64	64
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	75⅞	75⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	85	85
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	101
Pere Marquette 5s '56	103	103
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	68¾	68⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88	87¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	95	94⅞
Phil & Read C&I 8s '73	101¼	101

	High	Low
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	51	51
Phil Railway 4s '37	22½	22⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56½	56
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32¾	32½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95½	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101½	101½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	101⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	70	70
Read rfg 4½s A '97	70	70
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	84⅞	84½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	68	68
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	50	50
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12¼	12⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11	10½
St Louis SF 1st 5s '52	14½	14½
Seabd A L 6s ct	66¾	66¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	37	37
Shell Union 5s '47	78	78
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	76	75⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	77½	77
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91	91
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94	94
Sinclair Pipe I sf 5s '42	103	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	101½	101
Smith A O 6½s '33	61½	61
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	100¾	100¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	89⅛	88½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	105	105
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	85	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	81½	80
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49½	49
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	49¾	49
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	83	83
Southern Ry con 5s '94	27½	26¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	69¼	68
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	32	31
Spokane I R 5s '55	34¾	34¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	32	32
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	103⅞	103¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	97¾	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	17¼	17¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	99	98⅛
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	88	87¼
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	49	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	49	49
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	23	22
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	60½	60½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	96¾	96¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80	80
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85¼	85¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	85¼	85¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	48½	47½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73	72¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31	30
VaVnadium 5s '41	34	34
Va Elec Pow 5½s	49¾	49¾
Walworth 6s '45	101	101
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	26	26
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	17	16
Warren Bros 6s '41	24½	24½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	45	45
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105¾	105¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104	104
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100¾	100¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	61	61
Western Union 5s '51	33⅛	32½
Western Union 5s '60	60	59½
Westchester Lighting 5s	60	59½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	106	106
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	85	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	43½	43½
	67½	67⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct15	Last Oct14
3½s '47	101.22	101.22	101.22	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.19	102.20	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.18
US 3s '55	965	96.5	96.5	96.2
US 3¾s '49	97.27	97.24	97.25	97.23
US 3¾s '43 March	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.25
US 3¾s '43 June	100.29	100.26	100.28	100.27
US 3¾s '47	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.21
US 3¾s '56	102.15	102.13	102.15	102.12
US 4s '54	104.12	104.12	104.9	104.10
US 4¼s '52	107.26	107.22	107.26	107.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19	19
Akershus 5s '63	73	72½
Antioquia 7s B '45	10¾	10⅞
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48½	48⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55¾	54⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55½	55
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54⅞	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55	55
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	54⅞	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s 'A	55	55
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55	54⅛
Australia 4½s '56	77	77
Australia 5s '55	84¾	84⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	84¾	84¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	48½	48¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	92¾	92¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	98⅞	98¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101	100⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	105½	105
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	40½	39⅜
Berlin Elec 6s '55	52¼	52
Bogota (City) 8s '45	50⅞	50⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15⅛	15⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '59	6⅝	6⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7	7
Brazil (Con El Ry) 7s '52	77¾	77¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	18	18
Bremen 7s '35	19¾	19¾
Brisbane 5s '58	56¾	56
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	73	72¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	32	31¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	100	100
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	91	89½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	102¼	101¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '42	8½	8½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	10¼	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	9⅛	9⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	8½	8½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	26¾	26¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29⅛	29⅛
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	32	32
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77½	77½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	77½	77½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	11	11
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99	99
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	98	98
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¼	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91¾	94
Denmark (King) 6s '42	94	94
Duke Price Power 6s '66	56	56
Dutch E El 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	97	99¾
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	47	47
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	72⅛	72⅛
Frankfort 6½s '53	35⅛	35⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	115¼	115¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¼	121¼
German 7s '49	57	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	51½	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58⅞	58⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	40½	40½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	41	51½
Germ El Pow 5½s '53	51¾	51⅜
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	40½	40½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	50¾	50¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	52¾	52⅜
Germ Gen Int 5½s '65	53	53⅜
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	48	48½
Graz 8s '54	42⅞	42¾
Hamburg 6s '46	30	29
Hungary Ld Mtg 5½s '61	19½	19½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	86	96¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97	97
Italy (King) 7s '51	40½	40½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	47½	47½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	54	53⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	63¼	62¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	28	27½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	29⅞	29
Karstadt 6s '43	17	17
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	80	80
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	104	104
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Marseilles (City) 6s	11⅛	11⅛
Medelin 6½s '54	84	83½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83¾	83¼
New South Wales 5s '57	83½	83½
New South Wales 5s '58	83¾	83¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	86	85¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	88¼	88¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	87⅞	87⅞
Nuremberg 6s '52	72	72
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	37	37
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	72⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	97½	97
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	53¼	102½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	54½	54½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52	52
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	8¼	8¼
Prussia 6s '52	48¾	48½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	48¾	47½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	99½	99½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	51	50⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	50½	50
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	55¼	55¼
Rhinelbe 7s	40½	40½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	45½	45¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	11⅜	10⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	9	9
Rome (City) 6½s '52	14	12
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	88	87
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	87	86¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	57½	57½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	20	20
Saxon Pub Wk 7s '45	52	52
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	56¼	55⅝
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	26¼	26
Siemens 6½s '51	38½	38⅛
Silesia Bk 6s '47	65	64¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	40	40
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105	105
Tokyo (City) 5½s '52	104⅝	104½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	40	40
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	48	48
Tyrol 7½s '55	37⅛	37⅜
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	42	42
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	60	57½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	106⅜	106¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	36⅛	36⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	36⅞	36½
Unterelbe 6s '53	36⅛	36⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	48	47½
Vienna 6s '52	32	31
Warsaw 7s '58	50¾	50¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	41	40½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	35¾	34½
	51½	51½

UNITED CORP. OF DELAWARE

United Corporation of Delaware reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $3,407,787 after interest and current expenses, equal, after dividends paid on the $3 preference stock, to 10 cents a share on the 14,529,465 shares of common, compared with $3,402,047, or 11 cents a share, in the preceding quarter, and $3,651,851, or 12 cents a share, in the first quarter this year, has been adopted.

Withdraws Motion For Receiver For Waldorf-Astoria

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which was made by Bernard Breslauer, holder of two bonds of the Waldorf-Astoria in the suit commenced against the hotel a few weeks ago, was withdrawn by the plaintiff's attorney when the case was called for hearing in the Supreme Court yesterday. The hotel's attorney stated that he was ready to argue against the motion.

Mr. Breslauer has charged in his suit that the hotel was in default in rent and in danger of having the landlord cancel its lease; and it was insolvent and in danger of being sued by creditors. He charged also that the readjustment plan devised by the hotel for its bond issue had seriously modified the obligation of the bonds.

The hotel company filed its answer to the suit, denying it was in arrears for rent to its landlord, the New York Central Railroad, as an agreement had been made between the landlord and the hotel company regarding rent obligations, and the hotel company had made all payments due under this agreement. The hotel denied the allegations of insolvency and all other charges made by the plaintiff.

Mr. L

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Mr. Simonson Sets the Stage

A Review by E. C. SHERBURNE

The Stage Is Set, by Lee Simonson. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $5.

BECAUSE of an innate feeling for fitness, Mr. Simonson has never lapsed in his work of scenic design into the exhibitionist theory that stage settings offer an opportunity for the artist to call attention to himself. He maintains that æsthetic values of stage settings are relative, and no more important than the production of which they are a part. To this attitude, Mr. Simonson's art training doubtless contributed, for he prepared to make the painting of easel pictures his profession in his four years' study in France following his graduation from Harvard. From the beginning of his work as stage designer with the Washington Square Players 20 years ago, through many important productions for the Theater Guild and other managements since then, we know of no occasion when he has exalted the part above the whole—the setting above the play. That defect, not altogether unknown in the theater today, flourished not so many years back when expressionism was in full swing.

Mr. Simonson's comments upon the theater of the past and present have a practical basis in that they reflect the record of his own apprenticeship. He makes no pretension to any absolute insight into that art of the theater called stagecraft. He stands ready to submit with directors, actors and playwrights to the test of rehearsal and experiment. To him the art of designing stage settings is the art not of making stage pictures but of relating them to living presences, for "Whatever beauty a stage setting achieves is a by-product of the process of sustaining a play and in turn being sustained by it."

* * *

To him it is not significant that a setting may express the spirit of a play better than a particular script or a particular performance, for "It is far easier to design a beautiful set than to direct a play or to act a rôle superbly." Mr. Simonson, out of patience with conjectural tall talk, states that his book attempts "to deflate some of the pretensions lent to the scene-designer by his mentors and well-wishers." For this reason he does not speculate upon the theater's mythical future, but considers its past, "immensely falsified by so many apologists of the 'new art of the theater. . . .'"

Mr. Simonson has sought to visualize the actual practice of stagecraft in Greek, medieval and Renaissance theaters, the theater of Molière and of Shakespeare, seen at first hand through the eyes of contemporary documents. He has found the scenic methods thus variously employed to be quite as pragmatic as those of today. Elaborate stage machinery was at the command of the theater centuries ago. The revolving platform, customarily thought to be a modern invention, was in use in Japan from 1760 onward. Mr. Joseph Urban employed in a recent revue a mechanism that lifted players over a wall in the same way the thing was done in the Attic theater. Scenery is built and painted today essentially in the same way that was described by Sabbatini in his handbook of 1638. Electric illumination, under subtle control, is the one new instrument. Yet an impresario of the Renaissance devised a method of dimming his candles at the climax of a tragedy, quite according to the modern custom of modulating the intensity of light to fit the mood of a scene.

* * *

So the scene designer will do well "to look at his past long enough to realize that he is not a prodigy whom the ages have conspired to produce," for the presence of the artist-technician in the theater is not a uniquely modern phenomenon. Mr. Simonson has no desire to belittle his own accomplishment or that of his confrères; rather is it his intent to "free our work from attempting a specious originality. Precisely because beautiful stage pictures are no new thing in the theater, all that can make modern settings important is our ability to relate them to the needs of our own day."

During the last two decades the theater has tended in its stage designing to follow the fashionable trends of easel painting, as they have changed from imitation to abstraction, with many a side excursion in pursuit of æsthetic theories. But "none of these has satisfied the votaries of the new stagecraft," Mr. Simonson remarks. "To each they cried 'Not yet, not yet!' and waited for the portals of the indubitably New Theater to open. The tedium of their vigil has been relieved by a master of improvisation, Gordon Craig . . . The original devotees who came to witness a dedication remained to enjoy an organ recital." Of this and that recent vision of a new theater, Mr. Simonson concludes that their unmistakable brilliance "is due to the fact that, like searchlights prodding the night, their focus is only large enough to isolate a single object. In the enveloping darkness lies the structure of society of which the theater is a part."

* * *

Mr. Simonson is impatient with the rhapsodists who write of a "theater of tomorrow" that is to be a hushed and solemn cathedral. If the theater were a church or a lecture hall there would, obviously, be no theater. Throughout history the job of the stage technician, like that of the actor, "has been to keep at the heels of dramatic poets for whose imagination everything is possible; sooner or later to catch up with them, and make the playwright's world on the stage as real to an audience as it is to the playwright. Stagecraft at its best is nothing more than the tail to the poet's kite."

A play becomes real to the degree that any audience succeeds in identifying itself with the lives and deeds portrayed. This sort of reality has nothing to do with the degree of fidelity with which it reproduces the facts, as we say, of actual life. It is the idea of the thing, not the thing itself, that counts. This must be so, as the spectators accept certain conventions as a necessary approach to the enjoyment of an acted play. "The frame through which we see any play that pretends to express the realities of existence or to interpret the meaning of life is not the proscenium frame of the theater, but the frame of our own minds."

Vivid is Mr. Simonson's reconstitution of the realism of the Greek stage and of the naturalism of the medieval theater, the decoration of Molière's playhouse and the scenic revival in Shakespeare's England. Penetrating is his analysis of the æsthetic objectives of the Saxe-Meiningen troupe, of Gordon Craig, of Adolphe Appia. Devastating are his comments upon the "Yeah? Oh, yeah!" school of deflated and debased speech in the contemporary Broadway theater.

When he says: "The lack of vitality in the present realistic tradition of American playwrighting is largely due to its inability to achieve a style capable of transcending the clumsiness and feebleness of current talk," we can only applaud. But when he intimates that there is too much concern for reticence in drama today we cannot agree. Surely Mr. Simonson, as a discriminating theatergoer, must miss most of the meretricious plays that make up a considerable proportion of the season's total of productions in New York, plays with no imaginative reserves, which make a brief demand upon public attention solely because their indiscretions and gaucheries are presented fortissimo?

"The Stage is Set" is all of a piece. It is not one of those all too common books on the theater that are compiled from material previously printed in magazines, with an inescapable miscellaneity of mood and a faint air of staleness. There are many illustrations and an index.

Courtesy of American Institute for Persian Art and Archæology to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Garland," One of the Copies of Seventeenth Century Persian Frescoes Now Being Exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

Persian Fresco Paintings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IN ASSOCIATION with the American Institute of Persian Art and Archæology, the Museum of Modern Art is giving the first American showing of the Persian fresco paintings reconstructed by Mr. Sarkis Katchadourian from the seventeenth-century originals in Ispahan. The exhibition is to continue until Nov. 20.

From the originals on the walls of two palaces built by Shah Abbas, the Chahil Sutun and the Ali Kapu, Mr. Katchadourian has made these copies in tempera, faithfully transcribing the delicate coloration and even setting down the obliterations caused by the dripping waters of many decades. Few of these murals are larger than 30 inches square; some are smaller. In the catalogue foreword Mr. Arthur Upham Pope attributes these paintings to Mawlana Muzaffar Ali and his atelier assistants, chief of whom was Riza Abbasi. Mr. Pope points out that the color schemes are different from those of the miniatures with which we are generally familiar. "One of the features of the revival of Persian art under Shah Abbas was the development of a highly keyed palette of astonishing variety and delicious chromatic nuance," he says.

* * *

In these paintings are to be noticed the true mural qualities that avoid destroying the wall in effect, as is done when the figures are modeled and other three-dimensional plastic means are employed. Flat tones prevail, and decorative emphasis is upon line and rhythm, with the color areas unbroken. These passages of pure color are often the subject of subtle transitions from lighter tonalities in the lower parts of the draped figures to darker notations in the upper parts, probably a method followed as much for the sake of accenting the head as it was to secure an effect of variety. The large passages of color, again, are done with a spatter effect often, introducing a marked element of luminosity into an evanescent scheme utilizing tones of orange, rose, salmon, vermilion, "played off against lavender, violet, light emerald, gray green, and mingled with turquoise and pale azure," to quote Mr. Pope.

Lyrical fairy-tale images are these evocations of themes of romantic love, delight in nature, conviviality, friendship, hunting and coquetry that were also the poets' stock in trade. On several of the catalogue cards are lines from Omar Khayyam, as translated by Fitzgerald: "While the rose blows along the river bank," "But where is the sweet nightingale?" Usually the central subject is a girl posed picturesquely, with a single or an "S" curve dominating the composition. With the introduction of the second figure of a man there enter further subtle harmonies and oppositions in the use of flowing, long lines. Mask-like are faces, and the calligraphy used in indicating leaves and grasses often extends to the manner of painting the eyes. Stylized, too, is the treatment of the flowers, artfully spotted with pottery and fruits where they touch up the melody like grace notes. These flowers seem, in Omar's phrases, "star-scattered on the grass."

* * *

Rarely does a realistic note intrude into this purely decorative array. In one subject, "Loveliness," the artist attained to something like the fashionable portrait of modern times, even to introducing a picture within a picture to break up the blank space to the left of a seated figure. Something very like a Persian Cupid, standing at the lady's knee, completes the arrangement. "The Garland," a primitive arrangement of two figures in a garden, reminds one of Picasso's "Woman in White," in the museum's collections, with its emphasis upon line as a means of articulating the design.

E. C. S.

Liszt Criticism---Facts vs. Fancy

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

ATTENTION has been drawn more than once in these columns to the continuous clash of opinion on even the best things in Liszt's musical output, which are brushed aside as inferior by many authoritative judges, while others persist in proclaiming them worthy of unqualified admiration.

The trouble has been, however that while the censors, apparently stood on firm ground, and based their judgment on alleged facts such as looseness of form and perfunctoriness in working out, the champions' main arguments were obviously founded on feeling. It was said, for instance, that Liszt's music was significant enough for points of mere form or rhetorical usage not to matter. And it always remained possible for the other side to aver that the champions were evincing a deplorable laxity of standards, since one of the first conditions of musical significance was not fulfilled.

Now, however, a few admirers of Liszt have started applying to his music the exact methods which characterize modern German criticism of the best order—thereby challenging the censors on their own ground, with surprising results. Dr. Bergfield of Eisenach has recently devoted a book to the formal structure of Liszt's tone poems. His argument is far too technical for even the simplest summary of it to be of interest to any but advanced, specialized students. But what is of general interest is that it leaves no room for doubt.

* * *

Learned doctors have described one of Liszt's tone poems as "so arbitrarily put together as to exclude all possibility of musical understanding," and another as "consisting of disjointed bits, complicated and unusual in form." Nobody reading these confident assertions would doubt that the reputable experts who wrote them were sure of their facts, even if they did not trouble to demonstrate them. But Dr. Bergfeld does take the trouble of demonstrating. With a couple of paragraphs and a diagram or so, he shows that the devastating critics had been either unable or unwilling to see what stood before their eyes.

This, of course, leaves all of us free to proclaim as emphatically as we may wish that we do not care for "Hamlet" or for "Festkalänge" (the two tone poems to which the above-quoted judgments refer) and that we cannot see how any good judge could find anything to admire in them But then, we shall merely be pitting opinion against opinion, and the very semblance of an excuse for accusing our contradictors of judging according to lax standards will have vanished.

* * *

Another successful vindicator is Dr. Peter Raabe, who comes forth with a big and most stimulating book on Liszt—one that will appeal to the musical public as well as to specialists. Of the first volume (the biography) I shall, for lack of space, say nothing except that no student of Liszt can afford to overlook it. Dr. Raabe has not only studied current materials with greater care and much further-reaching results than anybody had done, but taken into account a number of hitherto unexplored documents, thus giving us much that is new and valuable; and another merit is that he concentrates upon essentials instead of indulging in picturesque details as so many biographers of Liszt have done.

The second volume (the works) contains such a wealth of first-rate criticism (except, perhaps, for the chapter on the orchestral work, which, unaccountably, is briefer and less to the point than the others) that one is tempted to quote from it at length.

Here again we are shown that Liszt's critics—even when they do not belong to the army of his detractors—are often untrustworthy on points of plain fact. Schumann noticing the second (and final) draft of the 12 big piano Etudes, wrote that "in its new form, the third Etude has become more interesting, except for the trashy middle section in A major." Dr. Raabe points out that the piece contains no middle section in A major. This is but one instance among many of Schumann's casual, although not actually contemptuous, treatment of Liszt's music. But then, Dr. Raabe continues, he was, quite unconsciously, influenced by his instinctive dislike of the very tendency which this music represented.

Here is a last example. The main theme of the tone poem "Hamlet" is described by Lina Ramaan, the author of the "official" biography of Liszt, as representing in its first motif, the words, "To be," and in its second the words, "or not to oe." Dr. Raabe's comment is "if she, of all people, could say such a thing, no wonder that sensible music lovers should turn away from an art which dealt in so unworthy a fashion with a Shakespeare masterpiece. But there is in Liszt's score, or correspondence, or recorded conversations, no single word justifying either this pedestrian explanation or any other of the similar ones that were current at some time or other—e. g., the one according to which the fugal section in 'Prometheus' stands for the conservative caution of Epimetheus, in contrast with the impulsive character of the music referring to Prometheus himself."

This question of the influence of programs, real or alleged, on the musical form and substance has provided Liszt's censors with their most plausible arguments. It is a welcome relief to find it taken up by men like Dr. Bergfeld and Dr. Raabe, who show that in nine cases out of ten it ought never to have arisen with regard to Liszt's music; and that when it does arise, there is no reason to assume that the influence was detrimental from the purely musical point of view. None of Liszt's admirers would wish to suggest prejudice in his favor. All they claim for him is fair play.

One Man's Taste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Andover, Mass.

THE Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, has been pursuing a liberal policy in the choice of temporary exhibitions. A novel feature of its current offering is the fact that the pictures were selected by one man from those American works which happened to please his fancy. Mr. Robert G. McIntyre is the man. He is a partner in the Macbeth Gallery in New York and secretary of the art committee of the Addison Gallery.

Mr. McIntyre, in relying entirely upon personal taste, has not regarded the importance of names, or market values. He maintains that a good deal of the fun of "adventuring among pictures" disappears when a man is armored with knowledge, fancy phrases and high-sounding theories. He for one chooses only what he likes, and it is virtually fortuitous when he selects a painter of reputation or a theory-monger.

There is much to be said for and against Mr. McIntyre's notions. True, signatures affect the response of many a spectator, and determine the price label, too. True, too, that contemporary art is smothered in sesquipedalian terminology. Such considerations may be something to complain about, or mock at. We doubt, however, whether knowledge destroys hearty appreciation of the arts, and further, whether the truly great artists do not bear heavily upon it. Mr. McIntyre is one to return to simplicity, to mock at sophistication.

Turning to the canvases of his choice, we discover that he is fairly liberal in his taste, that in looking at pictures he finds the particular tranquillity that city residents dream about, the serene, exuberant, unaffected portrayal of nature. Particularly popular are the pale, impressionistic depictions by such painters as Ernest Lawson, John Noble and Childe Hassam. Even Mr. Schnakenberg can join this society in an idyllic picture of "The Fertile Valley." Though the sun shines, and the foliage gleams and colors appear abundantly in many of the canvases, Mr. McIntyre has moments of grimmer choice, when for example, he turns to the rigors of "Northeaster" by Gifford Beal, or to a stylized, Irish coast scene by Rockwell Kent.

In portraiture, Mr. McIntyre ignores the photographic school, as he does the distortionists; he turns to the painters who acknowledge mildly certain tendencies of modernism, but who are inherently romanticists, making of their sitters very sweet, thoughtful, poetical types. Generally they are lost in thought or dream. Among the artists are Simkha Simkhovitch, Leon Kroll and James Chapin.

One might contrive a story about Mr. McIntyre, discovering him in situations at these various spots depicted, having him converse with these persons portrayed. His likes and dislikes are determined by what is present and what is wanting at this exhibition. So vast and varied is contemporary art that all of us can make a choice that will prove harmonious with our dreams.

This experiment at Andover is a commendable one. We hope it will be tried again.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

'When Ladies Meet'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

JOHN GOLDEN presents at the Royale Theater "When Ladies Meet," a comedy by Rachel Crothers, beginning Oct. 6, 1932. The cast:

Mary Howard	Frieda Inescort
Jimmie Lee	Walter Abel
Mrs. Bridget Drake	Spring Byington
Walter Manners	Robert Lowes
Rogers Woodruff	Herbert Rawlinson
Pierre	Auguste Aramini
Claire Woodruff	Selena Royle

Miss Crothers's newest comedy reflects generalities of human experience, with none of the special pleading resorted to by some of the newer playwrights to make out a case by inversions for an exceptional set of circumstances. She offers her play as part of human life as we know it to be on the whole, and we accept her main argument without reservations. Opposed in "When Ladies Meet" are two fine-natured women — Mary Howard, novelist, and Claire Woodruff, wife of Mary's publisher. Mary has written a story that parallels her own affair with Rogers Woodruff. In the story, as within her own thoughts, she has rationalized this affair until she believes that the wife should give her husband up to the new love. Then Mary meets Claire, neither knowing of the other's relation to Rogers. Each woman comes to respect and admire the other deeply. When the truth comes out Mary turns from Rogers. He loses Claire, too, for she had looked into the heart of this other woman and found it to be worthy of a nature much bigger than his. This, another of a train of his lapses, struck her too heavily to permit her to endure more

* * *

It is to the recognition scene between the two women that the whole play builds. By delicate gradations in their confidences during their discussion of Mary's story their natures come to stand revealed to each other. Miss Inescourt plays Mary with a sensitiveness that sets the woman alive before the audience. She can laugh not merely with her lips, but with her eyes, her shoulders. Her whole figure is expressive of passing shades of thought and emotion. The heady tones in her talk drop off when Mary ceases to justify herself intellectually and the warmer intonations of feeling come into her responses to Claire's rounded womanliness. Miss Royle, unaffected at all times, keeps her touch always so light that her indications of the hidden complexities of Claire's griefs play steadily upon the spectator's imagination. Her silences are eloquent in their implications of thought when Claire exemplifies from her own experiences why Mary has struck a false note in her story.

* * *

Miss Crothers has staged her play with a feeling for the niceties of dramatic effect that matches her writing taste and skill. As a means of attaining variety she stresses ever so slightly the contrast between Miss Inescourt's crisp speech and Miss Royle's hint of a drawl. These personages, like the others in the play, have each their individual pace. Fastest of all races the tongue of the fluttering Mrs. Drake, who scatters impulsive blunders and a frivolous sort of wisdom around her every time she opens her lips. She is a sort of comic pendant to the serious side of the comedy, for, though a merry widow, she has known the same dilemmas that so distress Mary and Claire. Miss Spring Byington so delights the audience with her presentation of this butterfly and chatterbox that she all but runs away with the whole enterprise.

This play offers a galaxy of women, presented brilliantly by a woman. By contrast the men seem a slightly sorry lot. Mr. Rawlinson as Rogers fulfills the design of his part and speaks with all conviction possible the romantic and apologetic speeches allotted to him; Mr. Robert Lowes dangles dapperly after the widow, and Mr. Walter Abel makes something at once humorous and likable out of Mary's swain, Jimmie, oft-scorned but faithful to the end.

E. C. S.

Cæsarism

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OLD VIC—"Cæsar and Cleopatra," by G. Bernard Shaw, produced Sept. 19, 1932; Embassy Theater—"Miracle at Verdun," by Hans Chlumberg, translated by Edward Crankshaw, produced Sept. 21, 1932, by André Van Gyseghem.

"Miracle at Verdun" would tax the resources of Drury Lane. But that it should be put successfully upon the small stage of a repertory theater is an astounding triumph over material difficulties. For this play has no fewer than 10 changes of scene, and more than 100 speaking characters. Mr. Van Gyseghem has managed to suggest all these different places with a remarkable economy of means.

"Miracle at Verdun" presents the theme that, though the world is never tired of talking of its reverence for those who were slain in the war, and of building memorials to them, it has essentially forgotten them and all they stood for. Herr Chlumberg shows a group of tourists visiting one of the battlefields, and grumbling over the price charged for admission. Then the "miracle" of the title occurs. The slain arise from the field and return to their homes. They receive no welcome anywhere. The Prime Minister of France sees a ruse to obtain his resignation; the German Chancellor, when rung up in the middle of the night, is too tired to give the news any attention; the British Prime Minister (rather surprisingly a lord) says it is a continental matter, and that he is consequently uninterested. The impact of the event upon the common people is equally unsatisfactory. The slain men find that their widows have married again, and their jobs have been taken by others. There is no place for them in the world now. As a last resort they go to a conference of all the powers in Paris. There they find only wrangling over the precise nature of the "miracle," heated Communist propaganda and Imperialist boasting. In the last scene they return forlornly to the battlefield.

* * *

This is obviously no ordinary play, and one can well understand the success it has enjoyed on the Continent. Its numerous scene changes tend to a slackening of interest, but nearly every scene in itself, and in its contribution to the whole, is strikingly effective. A notable feature is Herr Chlumberg's humor. This is plainly a solemn play, yet running through the piece is a bitter sense of fun, so that the audience laughs more during this production than at many a comedy. But (and this is Herr Chlumberg's particular technical triumph) the essentially serious atmosphere of the work is not once disturbed by this all-pervading humor. There is no inharmony between the subject and the author's treatment of it.

Fundamentally, Herr Chlumberg's idea of showing that the diplomats are no more guilty of forgetfulness than the ordinary run of folk is admirable. He rightly wishes to escape the danger of making a play in which those in public office are once more shown as the scapegoats of the world's general error. But he does not altogether succeed in carrying out his intention. The return of his soldiers to their former homes raises a social and economic problem for the present inhabitants which is deserving of sympathetic study. It is hardly just that the latter should throw up their jobs immediately. Yet that is what Herr Chlumberg appears to expect. This part of his indictment is therefore somewhat ill-judged.

The teamwork of the Embassy company is excellent. The least successful part of it is that devoted to the returning soldiers, who speak with a chilling monotony reminiscent of modern versions of Greek tragedy at their worst. Of the individual performances those that remain most fixedly in the memory are Mr. John Garside's charlatan natural scientist and Mr. Abraham Sofaer's finely spoken Chief Rabbi.

* * *

Mr. Shaw likes war no more than Herr Chlumberg. But he finds the practitioners of war more to his taste. Anyone who properly assimilated his views about Cæsar could hardly have been surprised at his more recent admiration of Mussolini. Yet he does not entirely succeed with the great Julius, in spite of his hero-worship. Except in the magnificent exposure of the folly of revenge, and of the wickedness of that endless cycle of blood that so profoundly exercised the Greeks, Mr. Shaw does not succeed in projecting the essential greatness of Cæsar across the footlights. The Cæsar of "Cæsar and Cleopatra" is great only in his readiness to suffer criticism. It is a sorry Colossus that has to be rescued by his soldiers, and his unresourcefulness in the heat of battle is pitiful. In place of military genius, Mr. Shaw has given Cæsar a subtlety and cunning of intellect that one would hardly have suspected in the straightforward author of the "De Bello Gallico."

Nevertheless, "Cæsar and Cleopatra" is a magnificent entertainment. Its wit is more sparkling and irresistible than that of some of its author's more recent plays. The Old Vic's presentation of the piece is admirable. Mr. Malcolm Kean's Cæsar is continuously interesting, and frequently impressive, Miss Peggy Ashcroft's Cleopatra finely shows the transition from childishness to queenliness, and Mr. Geoffrey Wincott speaks the prologue with a measured insolence that is one of the chief delights of an evening full of pleasure.

H. H.

Mr. Stokowski Takes the Chair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE season of the Philadelphia Orchestra was opened Oct. 7 at the Academy of Music with Mr. Leopold Stokowski conducting. A new stage setting was used for the first time. Its acoustical properties proved to be admirable.

The board of directors of the Philadelphia Orchestra had announced that no "debatable" music would be performed this season, and that the programs would consist of "acknowledged masterpieces." On his return to Philadelphia. Mr. Stokowski declared that he wolud play modern music from time to time. He made the concession, however, that these numbers be placed last upon the programs, so that those not fond of experimental music might retire.

The first program of the season bore out Mr. Stokowski's assertion, for it contained as the closing number Mr. Werner Josten's "Jungle," first played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky a couple of seasons ago. This was its first performance in Philadelphia.

The concert on Friday (as well as those of Saturday and Monday evenings, when the same program was presented) opened with an orchestration, presumably by Mr. Stokowski, of a Bach fugue in C minor. The figure is the second item of Book I of the "Well-Tempered Clavichord." The principal feature of the orchestration was the use of the "electric bass," which was apparently one of the Theremin group of instruments, resembling an old-fashioned railroad semaphore in appearance and having an undeniably profound bass tone.

The features of the concerts were magnificent performances of the Beethoven Seventh Symphony and of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun." In both these works Mr. Stokowski gave his usual individualistic reading and the orchestra played superbly.

When it came to the Josten number, some 50 or more persons accepted Mr. Stokowski's permission to leave the academy. He preceded the performance with a few words about the composition. He closed by denying that he had ever said that he would not play modern music, and added that the audience could "take it or leave it." These numbers would be placed at the close of the programs and would be played twice in succession, but anyone who cared to leave before or after the first performance was at liberty to do so.

"Jungle" proved to be an interesting work, showing the influence of both Debussy and Stravinsky, notably in the orchestration. It has atmosphere to an unusual degree for a present-day work. The composition is in a single movement and is free in form although there is a number of clearly defined musical subjects which make up the melodic basis. Of development in the classic style, there is little, as the themes reappear nearly always in the same form. The phrases are generally short but always clear.

At the Friday afternoon concert fully three-quarters of the audience left the hall before the number was played the second time. At the Saturday evening concert only about one-tenth of the audience left before the second performance. At the Monday evening concert there was apparently some misunderstanding as to whether Mr. Josten's composition was to be played a second time, and a large percentage of the audience left at the close of the program.

Bruckner and Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FAVORITE pastime in central Europe is to dispute over the merits of Bruckner and Mahler. The heats of these controversies are not felt on the barbarous shores of North America. There the natives think of Mahler as a great conductor who had a queer notion that he was also a great composer; and of Bruckner, if at all, as that quaint old Austrian peasant who had such a gift, you know, but hardly knew what to do with it. And indeed, if you happen not to be Austrian, your feeling toward both these composers is likely to be marked by more respect than enthusiasm.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, in his commendable purpose to keep his audiences acquainted with all worthy music, old and new, went back nearly 60 years to find his novelty for the second pair of the season's concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at home (Oct. 14-15). Bruckner's Fourth Symphony, in E flat, was novel, that is to say, in the sense that it had not been heard in Boston for 33 years. If we add that this score seems destined to gather dust on the shelves of Symphony Hall for 33 years longer, we do not mean to condemn it as music. Its integrity and sincerity do honor to its author. It says with faithfulness that which has been said much better by Beethoven and Schubert and Brahms and Wagner.

But how could it have been thought, even in 1881, that Bruckner was a dangerous innovator? Those who so judged him must have been influenced by his reputed theories rather than by this score. This is truly "Romantic" music, but it is not exciting. Later, Bruckner wrote music far more individual, such as the Eighth Symphony, which has been played in Boston by Dr. Koussevitzky, and the Ninth, which was announced by him and withdrawn. But the conductor should not be blamed for placing the "Romantic" Symphony on his programs, especially since he and his virtuoso orchestra played it most persuasively. It is music that the generation should hear—once.

One of the most vital creations of the early-blooming Richard Strauss ("Don Juan") and that other orchestral masterpiece, the "Meistersinger" Overture of Richard Wagner, both brilliantly performed, concluded the program.

L. A. S.

Asked recently what were the things she liked best about the Barrymores, Miss Ethel Barrymore is reported to have replied: "The Drews."

American Laundry

"Care is our wash word"

Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So. BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Loveman Joseph and Loeb

We are now Agents for KNOX Hats

Moderately priced—Other hats $2 up—

Westinghouse Mazda Bulbs

• 25, 40, 50, 60 Watts, Frosted 20c each

BUY A CARTON OF 6 AND SAVE 10%.

KING HARDWARE CO.

ATLANTA

—IT'S TWISTED—

TWISTING seals in the natural flavors of good bread. TWISTED Bread *keeps* well, too.

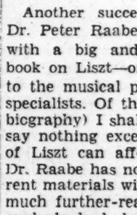
Colonial Bread

Lee Baking Co. ATLANTA

Correspondence Courses in Harmony, Counterpoint Fugue, Composition

All lessons corrected by Most Complete Musical Education MR. LAGOURGUE personally. *16TH YEAR OF SUCCESS* among students, musicians and teachers *Send for particulars:* LAGOURGUE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES 138 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK

SONGS SUITABLE FOR Christian Science Service



Father, We Thank Thee by Jessie Mae Jewitt

I Am Thy God and Thou Art Child of Mine by Cara Roma

Send for the Thematic Catalog—SONGLAND

M. WITMARK & SONS 1657 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Established Nearly Half a Century

THOMAS SMITH

Specializing in old and new

VIOLINS and 'CELLOS

Bows by eminent makers. Guaranteed strings.

The "THOMAS SMITH" Cases *Write for catalogues.*

181 and 183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, Eng.

PILCHER Organs

The Voice of Inspiration

Our experience of over a century is at your service. Send for literature.

Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc. LOUISVILLE, KY.

New York Office, 11 West 42nd Street

AUSTIN Organ Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

DESIGNERS and Builders of Pipe Organs of the Finest Quality and Character.

"Say it with Flowers"

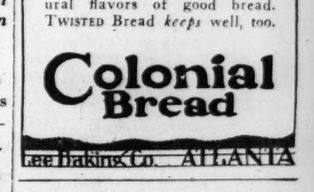
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn The Florist

124 Fremont St LIBerty 4317 BOSTON MASS.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

The Editor's Puzzle


It seemed incredible that
a man could be so contemptuous of his job.
was given another chance
however, and everybody,
employer and employee
alike,
for his family's sake.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at MAAS BROTHERS

TAMPA, FLA.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—NBC, Swanee Serenadars.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Collegians; quartet.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, Republican National Committee.
8:45 NBC, "Mixed Doubles in Rhythm."
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Local dance music.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, National Grand Opera Company; "Fille de Mme. Angot."
12:00 NBC, Emil Coleman's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Richmond Minton, tenor.
5:15 Ed White's Hayshakers.
5:30 NBC dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
7:15 Book Lovers' Club.
7:30 Michael Ahern, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Rise of the Goldbergs.
8:00 Golden Hour Orchestra.
8:15 Miss Willie Morris, soprano.
8:30 NBC, Address, President Hoover, from Cleveland.
9:30 NBC, First act of "Aida" from Chicago Stadium.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Evelyn Herbert; Robert Halliday; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Pierre Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Opening of new San Francisco Municipal Opera House; Act I, "Tosca."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:05 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Football scores; college band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery's Radio Gang.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore recital.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 CBS, Same as WBZ, WEEI.
9:30 Dance music from Providence.
10:00 Operetta in Miniature: "The Bohemian Girl."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Talk on voting registration.
11:20-1:00 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Big Brother; Radio Gang.
5:15 Don Logan, Yankee Troubadour.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Brickley's Vagabonds.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Rhythm Twins; pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Cremona String Quartet.
8:30 "Getting the News." "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs: "China Faces the World." Dr. Yuen-Li Liang.
10:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
11:00-12:00—CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 Studio and musical.
10:48 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—"Registration of New Voters."
12:08 Bertha Tippograph, soprano.
12:15 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.
12:45 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chappie.
1:00 NBC, Biblical Drama: sketch.
1:30 Dance music; talk.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor.
2:15 Sammy Liner and Buddy Clark.
2:30 NBC, Charles Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jewish Philanthropies program.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
3:45 "Melody Lane."
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Bible.
5:00 NBC, The World of Religion.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Cleveland Orchestra.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 Studio period; organ.
7:30 NBC, Sketch, "Decatur at Tripoli."
8:00 Westinghouse Hour.
8:30 NBC, Russian Gaieties.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Sketch, "The Blue Mist."
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:30 NBC popular music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 Bohemians; Craig Hutting's Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Warwick Deeping, author, from London.
4:45 Soloist and organ.
5:00 NBC, "Pop Concert."
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, Kremlin Art Quintet.
6:30 NBC, "Welfare and Relief Mobilization of 1932"; address, President Hoover; Newton D. Baker; Walter S. Gifford.
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—Recordings; soloist.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
3:50 Political talk.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 CBS, "Concert Vignettes."
6:30 Yankee String Quartet.
6:45 Flufferettes Program.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Musical Memories."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Ambassador Orchestra.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:15 p. m.—International Quarter Hour.
12:30 Polish orchestra.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Labor and Judicial Reform."
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
2:00 Cremona String Quartet.
4:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Same as WEEI.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch
9:15 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
1:00 p. m.—Salvation Army luncheon program.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Faustus."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:30 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—American news.
12:35 p. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "To a Highbrow," Mr. J. B. Priestley, novelist, from London.

Motion Pictures

For Boys-at-Heart

Mr. Douglas (Big Boy) Fairbanks never grows up. He keeps his boyish figure, his youthful spirits and his athletic prowess. And in all the lustihood of these young powers, he sets about fulfilling a boyhood dream and plays at being Robinson Crusoe in earnest. The record of these, his latest, adventures is on view at Loew's State Theater this week.

In this pleasing game of Let's Pretend, we first see Doug sailing in South Sea waters with a coupla other fellahs. We see the Great Idea descend upon him like a brickbat, see it take form in a wager that he will swim to yon lonely isle, live Crusoe-wise (with modern improvements) or Be Eaten by Cannibals.

SO-O-o-o-o-o-o, Doug shouting explosively and not too intelligibly to his sole companion, the Faithful Dawg (and sounding a little lonely about it in the resounding stillness) starts his great engineering project by hand. Now if Doug really made all those lovely things by hand—the ducky penthouse, the sea shell radio, and all the other gadgets thereabouts—he should be awarded prizes by the Architectural Society, the Society of Arts and Crafts and the Handicraft Guild. But we suspect they were made by the whole crew when the camera men weren't looking.

Once nicely settled in perfect house and garden style, however, he finds that the course of true movie life never runs smooth. There are hot chases and pursuits by cannibals (or are they just natives?) to thrill boyish hearts of all ages (and the hero outwitting them every time), in one rushing crescendo to a peaceful conclusion. Only, it does seem a shame to leave that ducky penthouse! And how could he make a radio of sea shells, anyway?

Miss Maria Alba (mild love interest) looks and acts not at all native beside the native girls, and they in turn, though quite native, dance like an Albertina Rasch chorus. But the photography is, as the Parrot says, Okay.

The most captivating sequence (to this writer, who alas, is not a Boy-at-Heart) is Doug, looking romantic as anything in hand-knit tunic and shorts, with cap to match, racing over a marvelous aerial railway in a jungle-sports-model car piled high with jungle fruits. Oh! Gee, Oh Gosh, Oh Boy! And when he makes his escape over the same railway! It sure is the Katz! M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Dodge Macknight

At the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard, there is on view an exceptionally interesting collection of water colors by Mr. Dodge Macknight.

Mr. Macknight is one of a trio of painters who have established a water-color style in America. Before them the art of aquarelle was secondary, a subsidiary art. American painters worked mostly in oils. Winslow Homer and John Singer Sargent, the other two members of the trio, found water color an end in itself, a medium worth concentration for its promising potentialities. Homer's water colors are among the very first pictures in American art that are quite native in tone. As for Sargent's water colors—well, they will probably outlive his oils.

Mr. Macknight has carried on the tradition, devoting himself to the peculiar character of the medium. He has painted in foreign lands, in tropical and cooler climes. He has done some of his most skillful work on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where he dwells.

Mr. Macknight lived in Paris when the air was stirring with new ideas, in the last decades of the last century. The unprecedented application to color and its manifestations in nature had promoted new movements, new theories, new schools. Mr. Macknight had his own ideas and worked independently then, as he does to this day, clarifying and amplifying his view.

At the Fogg Museum we may note with what rigid economy he applies the brush, with what few strokes and tonal modulations he gives an illusion of shape, and spaciousness, and atmospheric effect. Never has he been the photographer; never does he take his cue by giving fact for fact. Mr. Macknight has that particular gift for translating his vision of the outdoors into the language of paint. There is a great deal left out; there is a great deal suggested. The few brushstrokes are placed on with such decision, such freshness, that we are not aware of the medium at all; we are aware, however of a majestic moment the sense of which has been imparted with unutterable aptitude.

Here are the splendors of the Grand Canyon, the radiance of Moroccan, Spanish, Jamaican vistas, the cool, exalted quiet of New England winters. There is no extravagance, no vulgar display. Throughout, Mr. Macknight exercises that superb control, both of medium and of emotion, which is the quality of a first-rate artist. D. A.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

A&P — 1859—October—1932 Anniversary Month Special Values

Rosenberger's Birmingham Trunk Factory — Fine Leather Goods

Betsy Ross Bread

Income Policies
Retirement Annuities
Group Coverage
W. I. PITTMAN, Agt.
John Hancock Mutual Life

BURGER-PHILLIPS
New Circulating Library
Filled to Overflow With All New Fiction

UTOPIA — J. B. Joyce, Mgr. — Cleaners Dyers
Main Office, Phone 3-422, 1422 10th Avenue South

REPUBLIC COKE
We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.
Republic Steel Corp.
Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

MAGIC CITY BEAUTY SHOP
1927½ 2nd Ave. N.
Phone 4-9639

MOBILE

GAYFER'S
"The House that Has and always Gives what it Advertises."
FALL SHOES
GAYFER'S showing of Fall shoes will intrigue your eye; delight your pocketbook.
$5 to $10.50

Shine's Walk-Over
The Store of Beautiful Shoes

MONTGOMERY

Porteous & Pollan, Inc.
Lasting Beauty Lasting Life — Kenwood All wool Blankets — Wool Products
Kenwood Blankets are made of long selected wool with "teazled nap," which produces warmth without weight.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in Oleander Ice Cream
Retail Stores in Sarasota Fort Myers St. Petersburg
6th Ave. and 12th Street, Bradenton

FORT LAUDERDALE

Here Comes Parks — Grocers Meats Bakers and Restaurant
MONARCH Food Products
C. E. PARKS Inc.
309 S. W. 2nd Street Phone 11
There Goes Parks

CUSTER'S
Fish & Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FORT MYERS

MONARCH Food Products
"The Big Cash Store"
R. A. HENDERSON & SON
Ft. Myers, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Furchgott's
The Store Accommodating in the Heart of Jacksonville
Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

Eat RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL

WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

LAKELAND

Katherine Groover
Specialist in
"BONAT" Permanent Waving
Finger Waving and Manicure
Florida Beauty Shop

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 3244b

WE WANT every reader of this paper within trading distance of Miami to visit our removal sale. If you don't find a bargain in something you need in our line, we'll MAKE it a bargain just for YOU.
Hart Hardware Co.
39 N. E. First Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

WEIDMAN'S GARAGE
and
Service Station
General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service.
Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline
93 S. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3027

The Most Delicious Food in Miami
MAXWELL HOUSE
"Good to the last bite"
Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.
2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

DRESSMAKING
DESIGNING REMODELING
Direct from Hollywood, California, movie studio
Mrs. SARAH TOOLEY
N. W. Cor. Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 15th St.

THE ROUND TABLE
"The House of Friendliness"
267 East Flagler Street
HOME COOKED MEALS
Special accommodations for room and board
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 2-1848
Mrs. J. E. McDONALD, Sr.

Little River Market
Owned and operated by
H. H. HENDERSON
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. LITTLE RIVER

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. 33 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W Concord near Orange Ave
PHONE 3176
Orlando Laundry

YOWELL-DREW Co.
37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

PALM BEACH

CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream All Flavors, Milk Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
NEW PRICES
Now in Effect
Men's Half Soles, 75c and $1.00
Ladies' Half Soles, 50c and 75c
Men's Rubber Heels, 25c and 35c
Ladies' Heels 25c
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of R. I. LEAVENGOOD
866 CENTRAL AVENUE
11 THIRD STREET NORTH

SCHOOLTIME SPECIALS
All-Wool Sweaters
fancy and solid colors.
Sizes 8 to 18 ..... $1.75 and up
Youth and Junior Shirts
Sizes 8 to 14½ ..... 69c and up
Jersey Suits
for the little fellow. Sizes 2 to 6 ..... $1.25
Girls' School Dresses
Washable, fast colors ..... $1.00 and up
LOWREY'S Young Folks Toggery
346 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida

OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and Novelties
Expert Watch Repairing
609 FRANKLIN AVE. TAMPA, FLA. 449 CENTRAL AVE. ST. PETERSBURG, FLA

ARTHUR G. RUSSELL
M. E. APPLETON, Associate
Real Estate, Investments and Rentals
Office 17 Pennflora Arcade Office Phone 4745
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
We have tested with us several beautifully furnished comfortable homes ready for you to step right into and enjoy a winter season, in sunny St. Petersburg. Correspondence solicited.

Oleander Coffee Shoppe
109 THIRD STREET, NORTH
Opposite William's Park
A modern, newly equipped coffee shoppe, specializing in home-cooked foods . . . Club Breakfasts, 7:30 o'clock . . . 35c Lunch 11:30-2; Dinner 5-7:30, 35c . . . 35c Special Sunday Dinner 35c.

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

UNITED MARKETS
South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution
A STORE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Keep Smiling
BLUE BUNNY SERVICE STATION
701 PLATT STREET Phone H 28-521

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Telephone Ra. 5304, 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

Mrs. VINNIE R. BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Dramatic Artistic and Platform Reader
Play Recitals arranged for clubs, lodges and drawing room.
Studio 892 Forrest Rd. N. E.
Walnut 9629

GOOD COAL
Actually Costs Less
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
JELLICO COAL CO.
Incorporated
MAIN 4100

WILLYS-OVERLAND FACTORY SERVICE
Experienced Mechanics—Prices Very Reasonable
ARTHUR M. REID, Dealer
25 NORTH AVENUE He. 6409

PHILCO
Outpoints Them All
We Sell Only Philco
Expert service on all makes of Radios.
PARKS-CHAMBERS
C. W. JORDAN, Manager, Radio Dept.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store of Unique Appeal
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

L. Chajage
FUR COATS
Furs Relined, Repaired and Dyed
220 PEACHTREE STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
AEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St., N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

Loctfast Roofing
for Schools, Churches and Residences.
We sell, install and repair
Warm Air Furnaces
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
"We Top 'Em All"
141 HOUSTON ST. N. E. WA 5747

Every time you look at your watch think of
Schneider & Son Jewelers
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

We are prepared to model your new Fall Hat adaptable to your individuality of French Felt at 5.00 and up, rendering the so well-known "Tipp's" Service.
Tipp's Millinery Studio
401-402 NORRIS BUILDING
ALSO REMODELING

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON ST. Tel. 2-1929
ARCH PRESERVER and MATRIX SHOES

Now Showing Fall Styles
Dresses, Coats, Hats
LADY JANE SHOP
23 BROUGHTON STREET, EAST

THOMAS A. JONES CO.
Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks
Eighteen East Broughton St.
Savannah, Ga.

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 1000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 393 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For Really Delicious Food
Visit the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Famous for twenty-one years!
545-547 PENN STREET Reading, Pa.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers
·BROOKLINE·

THE attention of those contemplating changing their residence quarters this fall is invited to Longwood Towers. Accommodations range in size from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower to seven room apartments with three baths and housekeeping facilities. Rentals—$50 to $450 monthly.

The Restaurant has become noted for the excellence of its cuisine. Service of meals in the apartments is also provided for. A subterranean garage adjoining the building provides for 200 cars, with complete lubricating and auto laundry service. Maid service, window washers and housemen are available at reasonable hourly rates. All apartments are provided with artificial refrigeration. A garbage chute to incinerator from each apartment. Telephone switchboard safe deposit vaults; completely equipped children's nursery .. are all available.

A Few Apartments Still Available

It will pay you to inspect these choice apartments, beautifully decorated and appointed, homelike and comfortable. Myles Standish leaves nothing to be desired in service, atmosphere and location.

One to Five Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service. Excellent Restaurant.

MYLES STANDISH
30 Bay State Rd., Boston
Com. 4500
NORDBLOM MANAGED

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT
offer
A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares
Dining Room Excellent Food
HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Five rooms, breakfast nook, sun parlor, fireplace, Frigidaire, screened porch, 2 garages if desired; adults only. Phone Arlington 3436. 4 Field Road, cor. Wildwood.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES unfurnished, all modern, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO. 131 Audubon Road Commonwealth 4740

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Kenmore 6317.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—4-5-7-room suites, fireplaces, refrigeration, porches; references. Apply Janitor, 37 Kirkland St., or R. M. HULL, Lafayette 2378.

Electrical Refrigeration
BOSTON, MASS.—2 and 3-room suites; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, janitor service; low rent. 38 West and Ave., Suite 3.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN 0482

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 107 Rochelle St.—Six rooms and sun parlor, garage; good condition; fine residential section. Tel. 2-0783.

Tetlow Hall Apartments
Corner of Evansway and Tetlow Street; 1 minute to Huntington Ave. car line, 10 minutes to Boylston Street Subway; concessions for October; sunny, airy, abundant heat and hot water, excellent janitor service, fine tenants; rents to suit pocketbook of present times; suite of immense living room, alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; also exceptional 2-room suite, overlooking campus grounds and open space; to see is to appreciate these. Phone Regent 6885, or Longwood 8546.

We Invite Your Inspection
Kinross Apartments
Cor. Kinross, Lanark and Sutherland Roads Brighton—Brookline, Mass.
Two to six rooms, modern suites. Highest class American tenancy.
Each Suite a Separate Home.
Renting office cor. Lanark and Sutherland Roads, Brighton.
Tel. ASP inwall 5872

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

ALLSTON, MASS., 219 Harvard Ave.—For rent, 3-room apartments, reception hall, newly renovated. Apply at premises or weekdays, Kenmore 6186; nights and Sundays, Lexington 1297-R.

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 6187.

BOSTON, 429 Brookline Ave.—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apartments. Apply JANITOR on premises.

EDGEWATER, N. J.—Four rooms, electricity, gas, heat, hot water, telephone service; $45; garage $6. Cliffside 6-1681.

Maximum Comfort at Minimum Rental
If you desire an apartment in carefully restricted buildings where every apartment is a home, then you should inspect these newly renovated modern 1-2-3-room apartments with every convenience overlooking the beautiful Fenway; ranging in price from $30 to $65 a month; adults only; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at offices at 1191 Boylston St. or 131 Audubon Road, Boston. Under the management and personal supervision of RALPH P. EVANS. COMmonwealth 5900.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 93 Woods Ave.—6-room apartment, second floor, modern. Apply on premises or weekdays, Kenmore 6186; nights and Sundays, Lexington 1297-R.

LESS expensive way to live in New York City, 7-room apartment in 2-family home, modern improvements; near school and transportation. 2680 Briggs Ave. Tel. Ray. 9-8862.

ACCOMPANISTS

EXPERIENCED piano accompanist available. Call MISS MYRTLE TURNER, Kenmore 8187-5898. Studio located at 30 Huntington Ave., Boston. Room 324, Tuesday and Friday 8-9 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high grade Christmas Cards from your home or office; your own hosiery as bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ACE TEXTILE WEAVERS
Damages, Moth Holes, Burns and Tears REWOVEN INVISIBLY ALL MATERIALS
26 West St., Boston, Room 210 Hancock 2674

BEADSTRINGING

BEADS and pearls restrung, 50c up; expert workmanship; mail orders filled. GLADYS L. PEABODY, 308 Boylston St., Boston, Room 20.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PRIVATE family wish to board 1 or 2 children; excellent care; near school. 83 Hillcrest Rd., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone Hillcrest 5547-M.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TEA ROOM for sale, uptown business and residential section; well established; near university and 2 schools. Box X-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DRESSMAKING

MAKING and altering new frocks and remodeling old ones are helpful missions that Ruth Cutler performs for very moderate prices. RUTH G. CUTLER, 28 West St., Room 210, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

4 DOUBLE Victor Records. Hymns recorded by Mr. Saunier and Miss Middaugh in The Mother Church. Were $5.50, now $4.75. PEABODY'S MUSIC STORE, Newburyport, Mass.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work, fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled, reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

HAIRDRESSERS

SHAMPOOING and manicuring in your home by experienced operator (colored). MABEL ROGERS, Garrison 0881 (Boston, Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, desirable rooms; friendly home, excellent food; care if required. Aspinwall 8243.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE 6-room bungalow; ideal location; unusually well furnished; reasonable rent. 1713 Lakeside Drive, Merritt Park, P. O. Box 1308, Orlando, Florida.

FURNISHED house, 3 large bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, electric range and Frigidaire; for season. MAGIC CITY GROCERY, 1401 S. W. 17th Avenue, Miami, Florida.

GREENWICH, CONN.—For rent, furnished, 5 master bedrooms, 2 sleeping porches, 3 baths, maid's quarters, Frigidaire, 3-car garage, 2 living rooms. MRS. J. L. GREENWOOD, 24 Maher Ave. Tel. 671.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Five-room furnished bungalow, garage, all conveniences; pleasant location; rent reasonable to right party. Phone Hing. 0065-R or write P. O. Box 721.

SHORT BEACH, CONN., Near New Haven—Attractive 6-room bungalow, furnished, verandas and sleeping porch, garage, until July. R. HAZELTINE, 637 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. Stamford 4-2793.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.
221423—Gloves, pair ladies' worn brown fabric.
221523—Glasses, tortoise shell in brown leather case, marked Montgomery-Frost Co.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 569 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE available Monday, Wednesday, Friday 60 East 42nd St. (Room 726). New York City. Telephone Van. 3-4572.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ORGAN TUNING

REED ORGANS tuned and repaired. GEO. W. SIMPSON, 6 Brattle Terrace, Arlington, Mass. Arlington 1829-M.

ORGAN MAINTENANCE
Tuning. Repairing. Electric Action Installed. Chimes.
LOUIS F. MOHR & CO., 2899 Valentine Ave., New York City. Tel. Se. 3-3628, Night and Day. "Organs Properly Maintained Mean Better Music"

PAYING GUESTS

OLD MYSTIC MANOR
OLD MYSTIC, CONN. — Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

REFINED couple will welcome two or three guests into quiet private home near Asheville, No. Carolina; conveniences, steam heat and open fires; delicious southern dishes; kind, hospitable atmosphere; references given. Address Box X-75, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PICTURE FRAMING

WE DO FIRST CLASS
Picture Framing—Reasonable
J. & B. GORDON
BOOK, ART AND GIFT SHOP
11 WEST 42D ST., ROOM 1558 NEW YORK

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

WESTON, MASS.

NEW colonial home, a few of its kind in Weston. This charming home is on exclusive corner location with about an acre of land; has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace; 2-car garage; amply financed. You can own this new home by paying $900 cash plus a regular monthly rental. House located corner of Croant Road and Pinecroft Road., Weston. COUNTRY HOMES WESTON, Inc., Phone Wal. 0423 or Sta. 6700.

RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 329 Commonwealth Ave.—Two attractive rooms for reliable business people; $12 a week with breakfasts and dinners.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Large furnished room near bath; private family; home comforts; meals optional; garage; bus passes door. 1538 North Ave. New Rochelle 7719-J.

RIVEREDGE, N. J.—Room and board for one or two people in quiet home; garage available. Write Box 181.

WATERTOWN, MASS. — Wanted, elderly couple or person in small adult family; home privileges; excellent table. Middlesex 1592-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Large furnished and unfurnished front rooms; also smaller room. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway St., Suite 7—To let, bright, sunny room; no other roomers; rent reasonable. Tel. Ken. 3548.

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Attractive room in private family; convenient to church.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—At new subway entrance, front room with fireplace, next to tiled bath with shower. $5.00. Evenings, Aspinwall 1579.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Private suite on first floor in detached house; also one room with kitchenette; parking or garage. Regent 1332.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Nicely furnished room with quiet, congenial family; new house. Call evenings, Longwood 6456.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 2 with baths, home meals, oil heat, garage; transients welcomed. Reg. 6313.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.—Pleasant room in a quiet established neighborhood; breakfast optional; references exchanged. 16 Glenwood Ave. Center Newton 2341.

NEW YORK CITY, 71st St., 342 W.—Pleasant, well-kept rooms, $10.50 with piano and kitchenette; smaller double $8, single $5. SULLIVAN.

PORTLAND, ME., 70 Deering St.—Large, attractively furnished front room; centrally located; strictly residential district. Preble 3824.

THE COLUMBIA APT.
New York City, 3120 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 124th St. and Broadway
Nicely furnished rooms. Single rooms from $5.00 up and double rooms from $8.00 up.

WALLINGFORD, CONN.—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; suitable for quiet study. MISS ALLIE BRISTOL, 136 S. Whittlesey Ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR and general man, gardener, Protestant, would like position with private family; 6 years' references. Regent 7571-W (Brookline, Mass.).

ITALIAN, 58, wishes position as janitor or handy man for board and room (Christian Scientist preferred). Box S-59, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Position as caretaker or houseman; driver's license. D. H. OLSON, Edgemoor Avenue, Wellesley, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young lady desires position as a companion-secretary; willing to travel; satisfactory references. Box E-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED American cook wishes position, New York City or Berkshires. Write Box S-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED cook, housekeeper; private, tea room; city, country. Apt. 61, 447 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. C. Wash. Heights 7-2632.

HOUSEKEEPER for adult family; good cook and manager. MRS. M. THOMPSON, Old Orchard Inn, Roslyn, Long Island. Tel. 603.

LADIES' maid (colored) wishes position; good houseworker. Audubon 3-0196. Box H-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LAUNDRESS, Swedish, family work to do at home; outdoor drying; work called for and delivered. BEDA A. FELCH, 36 Ivory St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2887-R.

OFFICE executive, stenographer, conscientious, experienced, ALMA D. WORLEY, Waltham 0599-W (Mass.).

REFINED young woman desires position as secretary or companion. Box E-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WILLING, capable woman desires position as companion; owns car, good driver, go anywhere; will share small cottage. MRS. WAGNER, 115 13th St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

WOMAN, colored, desires part time position; mornings; excellent references. PANSY BAILEY, 201 E. 103rd, Apt. 15. Telephone Lehigh 4-4899.

WOMAN, select recreation group, girls 6-12, automobile service, $15 monthly. Call evenings, Caledonia 5-4466, New York City.

YOUNG woman desires position waitress-chambermaid; city or country; good references. Write DEAS, 352 West 52nd St., New York City.

STORE SPACE

NEWARK, N. J.—Established milliner will share corner store with show windows for a dress shop; busy Roseville section. OWNER, 202 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.

STORES TO LET

STORE suitable for barber shop, delicatessen or periodical, 429 Brookline Ave., Boston. Apply to JANITOR on premises.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CONSERVATORY graduate, experienced, will teach pianoforte in pupils' homes. MISS E. POSTON, 82 St. Stephens St., Boston, Commonwealth 9004.

LADY with 14 years' teaching experience in schools and colleges, specializing in English and Latin, desires position. PRICILLA W. HEACOCK, Wyncote, Pa. Phone Ogontz 487-M.

MARGARET BROOKE BRAY—PIANO, VOICE
Studio 20 S. 21st St., Philadelphia.
Phone Locust 6544 In New York Thursdays

STUDY a scientific method of singing taught by Miss Hitchens, Trinity Court, 6 Harrison Hall, Boston, Monday and Thursday afternoons. Kenmore 6520. Introductory lessons one-half price.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
7-room house, oil heat; 7 minutes to train, church, school; quiet location; garage. Call Cen. New. 2426-M.

OWNER'S home in Watertown, Mass. to be rented furnished, 8-room single, 2-car garage, oil heat, electric refrigeration. Easy Washer, electrical appliances; centrally located in excellent neighborhood. Call Middlesex 4080.

WEARING APPAREL

Spencer Corsets

If you want a corset to be comfortable, fit properly, wear well, make you look and feel your best, try a SPENCER. Measurement for proper fitting taken in the privacy of your own home. EVA W. BROWNING, Registered Corsetier, 54 Forsyth St., Boston Conn. 1851.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll. Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment. Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-13, Fitchburg, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fadeless wood-fiber flowers; good money-maker; free samples on request. Write REAL ART FLOWER STUDIOS, 754 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. SIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

Beautiful, small, self-sustaining Lake Side estate; 12 acres in heavy bearing grove, all irrigated; main house has 6 large rooms and spacious porches, 2 baths; 2-car garage and servants' quarters; guest house, 3 rooms and kitchenette; all buildings carried out in English cottage type; tennis court, bathing beach; 5 minutes from Rollins College, Winter Park; 15 from Orlando. For further information apply to OWNER, Box 164, Maitland, Florida.

WINTER PARK and ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Buy a lease-option home and pay like rent; make your first monthly payment and move in; homes from $2000 to $25,000 foreclosed on by one of the largest insurance companies in the world and sold through us; purchased on equal monthly payments over a 12-year period. For further particulars write

WINSLOW & WESTON
REALTORS
Winter Park Florida
Citrus Groves Homes Country Properties

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OIL SHALE EXPERT AND PETROLEUM REFINING TECHNOLOGIST, wide experience in oil plant designing and low temperature distillation, desires position offering opportunity for research. Young, married, no children; will serve anywhere in United States or foreign country. Address ROBERT LAWRENCE, Jr., 251 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Beautiful country home, famous garden; 15 minutes from town; 9 rooms, 4 baths; lease $200 month. MRS. BURTON, 500 Cold Spring Road.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GERMANY—Young girls received.—Einige jg. Mädchen find. i. Oberförsteri liebevolle Pension, gründl. hauswirtschaftl. Ausbildung. Frau Forstmstr. Voigt, Creuzburg/Werra.

PARIS—Modern, comfortable French home; central position; telephone; terrace; good cuisine. MME. MULLER, 50 rue Cardinet, Parc Monceau.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GERMANY—Children received any time for education with children's nurse. Excellent board. Christian Scientists welcomed. Fraulein Alice EBERHARD, Walderholungsheim, Germering b. München.

DRESSMAKING

BERLIN—Ladies' dresses made to measure, also remodeling.
OLGA VON WINTERFELDT
Friedenau, Rubenstrasse 17.

FLATS TO LET

GENEVA — COMFORTABLE FURNISHED FLAT, opposite Ecole Internationale. Delightful view. 2 living rooms, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, easy terms. Telephone 27.613 Geneva. 53 Route de Chêne.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FLORENCE—An Italian lady of distinguished family desires paying guests, preferably women. Apply information. MISS SMALLWOOD, Pension Internazionale, 2 Via della Spada.

POST VACANT

GERMANY — Gardener wanted. — Tüchtiger Gärtner ges.: beste Zeugnisse; Hauptsache Gemüsebau; muss auf Block gearbeitet haben; Christliche Wissenschafter bevorzugt. FROSCHLE, Nürtingen, Jungborn, Wttbg.

STOCKHOLM
WORKING HOUSEMAID
MRS. VALDE, Grevturegatan 77
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

POST WANTED

BERLIN—Lady, experienced secretary, seeks post in office, knowledge languages; best references. Box 73, The Christian Science Monitor, U. d. Linden 59 A.

PARIS—Educated French lady, business experience, English, seeks position; office or family. MLLE. PREAU, 33 rue du Dragon.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

Large Well Built Dance Hall
St. John's Wood Estate, Ashgrove, Brisbane. Every convenience, charming surroundings. Could be CONVERTED into DWELLING. Apply Mrs. E. Nicholls, "Our Cabin," Moray St., New Farm, Brisbane Phone B4002

ROOMS TO LET

BERLIN—Furnished room to let.—Möbl. Zimmer für 2 Herren oder Damen zu vermieten. Dresdenerstr. 76, Seitenflügel 2 Treppen, rechts, bei FROST.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN — Pianoforte instruction: Method Prof. Theodor Kullack. Hildegard Buchholz. Berlin N 31, Brunnenstr. 106. Tel. Vineta 644.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

VOLKSWOHL—GUMMIBESOHLUNG
für alte und neue Schuhe
sämtliche Reparaturen sowie Masschuhe
Wien 5. Bez. Margarethenstr. 129
Tel. A 45-0-73 Ecke Kohlgasse 51
I. Stock, Tür 10
Rubber soles for old and new shoes.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
ING. CHRISTOF JAHN
STADTBAUMEISTER
Wien V. Kohlgasse 51 Tel. A 35-0-23
Unternehmung für Hochbau-, Eisenbetonbau-Arbeiten, Häuserrenovierungen und alle Arten von Adaptierungen.

Swedish Gymnastics
Schwedische Gymnastik
Erste schwedische Turnschule
Inh. Astrid Palm, Gymn. Dir.
I. Fleischmarkt 1 Tel. R 24-9-07

Painters and Decorators
MALER- u. ANSTREICHERARBEITEN
gut und billigst
FRANZ FAJKIS
Wien III. Ungargasse 71, II. Stge, Tür 8

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbropiads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

KOBENHAVNS
SMORREBRODSFABRIK
Delicious "Smorrebrod" for lunch and parties.
V. Farimagsgade 11 Tel. Central 10.260

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
(Continued)

Ready-Made Suits for Boys
Sale Direct from Stock
SMITH & NIELSEN
First Floor
KØBMAGERGADE 22
Tel. 11.194

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Tel. Goth. 8149
Good quality, moderate prices.

FRANCE

ANTIBES—FRENCH RIVIERA

RIVIERA
PERSONAL TRAVEL SERVICE
for Villas, Schools, Autos and Hotel Accommodations
LEWIS S. PALEN
Les Mandarinieres, Quartier Trianon, Antibes. Tel.: Antibes 6.85.

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
Many years of experience.

PARIS

You can get
Walk-Over
SHOES
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 & 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
AAA to E

ROBIN RESTAURANT
DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
HOME COOKING, FRESH VEGETABLES.
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY.
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

Albert AUSBURGER
54, rue des Dames
(Métro Rome)
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER—REPAIRS

Danish Pastry Shop
Tea Room 4, Avenue de l'Opéra
Light Luncheons Tel.: Opéra 08-28

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd Saint-Germain, Paris

Gaine Du Barry
3rd Floor
9, Place de la Madeleine
CORSETS MOULDED TO FIGURE
BRASSIERES, DESHABILLES, PYJAMAS
Tel.: Anjou 22-37

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made.
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 BIS, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-68

PARIS VICINITY

LAUNDRY
de luxe at moderate prices
BLANCHISSERIE REGINA
12 bis,
rue Maurice Berteaux
CROISSY-SUR-SEINE, S.-&-O.

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER-GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, ent Meineke Str
Telephone, J 1 Bismarck 4556

KARL LINDE JUN
BUILDERS *and* DECORATORS
Berlin Neukölln
Richard Platz 19 Tel. Neukölln 8381
Sämtliche Maurer-Zimmer- u. Putzarbeiten
Hausreparaturen, Fassadenarbeiten

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
H. FULER, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 67
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B 2, LÜTZOW 1258

PROVISIONS MERCHANT
Obst, Gemüse, Wurst- u. Kolonialwaren u. Waschartikel
OTTO MEIER
Neukölln Weisestr. 49
(U — Bahnhof Boddinstrasse)

HEDWIG ICKER
CHOCOLATES—PRALINEN
Berlin - Charlottenburg
Dahlmannstr. 7
Tel. C 2 Bleibtreu 0718

Haberdashery, Underwear, Hosiery
Hermann Schwertfeger
Pfalzburgerstr. 87 (Ecke Lietzenburgerstr.)
Kurzwaren, Trikotagen, Strümpfe

BERLIN
(Continued)

Rackows kaufm. Privatschule u.
Staatl. anerk. Höhere Handelsschule
W. u Dr. A Rackow
Wilhelmstr. 49, nahe Leipziger Str.
Tauentzienstr. 1 — Alexanderplatz 5b
½-, ¾- und ¼-jährige Lehrgänge zur kaufm. Ausbildung. Besond. Kurse für Damen u. Herren mit höh. Schulbildung. Schnellfördernde Tages- u. Abendkurse beg. monatl. in allen Handelsfächern. Stenogr., Maschinenschreib., Schönschrift. Deutsch. Fremdspr., fremdspr. Stenogr. Deutsche u. nationale Lehrkräfte.
Commercial College
Salesmanship, also all commercial subjects. Day and night courses. Special classes for men and women.

BÜCHER Karl Buchholz
Mauerstr. 13/14. Kurfürstendamm 30
Politische Leihbücherei
English Library

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
in all its branches. Manicure. Toilet Requisites
SALON MAGDA SCHNEIDER
Südende Stephan Str. 34
Tel. Albrecht 2040

SLAWISCHE KUNST
Friedrich Str. 200; *near Leipziger Str.*
RUSSIAN APPLIED ART
Large Assortment of Articles for Presents or Souvenirs. Russian fancy work, Russian smocks and blouses, Toys, etc.
Please inspect our Showrooms.

TOILET ARTICLES PERFUMES
PHOTOGRAPHY COLOURS
H.O.Korth
Lützowstr. 78 Tel. B 2, Lützow 118
Toilette-Artikel, Parfüm, Foto, Farben

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
M. Neukamm
S. O. Skalitzer Strasse 117 v. III
Anfertigung von
Damen- und Herrenkleidung nach Mass.

BICYCLES FAHRRADER
OTTO ERDMANN & SOHN
MECHAN. MSTR.
N. W. 6, Luisenstr. 36 Tel. D 2 / 2997
Reparatur-Werkstatt für 2- u. 3-Räder Nähmaschinen. Grammophone. Radioapparate.

CARPET BEATERS
WALLERSTEIN & KUNFT
Teppich Klopfanstalt
Reparatur, Chem. Reinigung
Aufbewahrung
Schöneberg, Eisenacherstr. 56
Tel. G 7 Schöneberg 2156

CAFE TEA ROOMS
High Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
24 LEIPZIGER STRASSE (City)

TAILORS
KURT HÄHNEL
MASSCHNEIDEREI
Damen - und Herrenmoden
Berlin N 58, Hagenauerstr. 2
Schriftl. od. mündl. Offerte bereitwilligst

BUTCHERS
Rind- und Schweineschlächterei
JOSEF HÜBNER
O. 34 Gubenerstr. 25
ff. Aufschnitt. Garnierte Schüsseln

FURRIERS
PELZWAREN
Pelzmäntel. Massanfertigung u. Umarbeitung
LABITZKY, Kürschnerei
Treptow, Heidelbergerstr. 80/81
Ecke Elsenstrasse

SWEETMEATS
M. DÜNNEBEIL
Konfitürengeschäft
Charlottenburg
Krummestrasse 85

EUGEN ZEISE
Greifswalder Str 43 Tel. Königstadt 824
IRONMONGERY
House and Kitchen Utensils, Glass and China
Haus- und Küchengeräte, Glas, Porzellan

STATIONERY
FRANZ ZABEL
Drucksachen, Feinpapiere
Bürobedarf, Geschäftsbücher
SW 11, Stresemannstr. 55, am Anhalter Bhf.
Tel. F 5 Bergmann 5017

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE, *also* SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments
Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen. Einzelmöbel
Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht

BERLIN—Neu-Babelsberg

CAFÉ WALDHAUS
Albrechts-Theerofen
bei/Neu-Babelsberg
—Angenehmer Aufenthalt—

BRAUNSCHWEIG

RADIO
Sets and Accessories
FR. FÖRSTERLING & POSER
Schöppenstedterstr. 10. Telephone 2209

The Fashionable Shoe Store
MAX BARTELS
nur Steinweg 36 Tel. 385
Das Grosse Moderne Schuhhaus
Elegante Neuheiten. Masschuhe
Reparaturen.
Hauptpreise: 12,50 14,50 16,50 18,50

Made-to-Measure, Elegant
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
LOTTE BRUNS
Wolfenbüttel, Lindenerstr. 51
Anfertigung
eleganter Damen- u. Herren-Wäsche

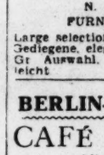
CUXHAVEN

E. BEUTLER
Automobiles, Motorcycles, every make Bicycles, driving school, repair shop.
STANDARD TANKSTELLE
Cuxhaven - Altenbruch 336
Telephone 76
Automobile, Motor- u. Fahrräder, Fahrschule Reparaturwerkstaat - Tankstelle

DARMSTADT

FÜR DIE REISE
Heizkissen Reisebügeleisen
Tauchsieder Reisekocher
KARL HARTMANN
Elektr. Anlagen und Beleuchtungskörper
Elisabethenstr. 25. Tel. 799
Electrical Contractors

DRESDEN



BESTECKE
Silver knives, forks and spoons
G. ECKARDT
Grunaerstr. 41
Auswahlsendung bereitwilligst portofrei
Transparent Lettering
Ing. EMIL FISCHER
Keppgrundstr 5
Dresden-A 46 Tel. 69 0 493
Leuchtbuchstaben, Metallbuchstaben
Neonanlagen, Licht- u. Kraftanlagen "Relief"

DRESDEN
(Continued)

I. EUROPÄISCHES ANGORA-u. KAMELHAARHAUS

SALZMANN
Woll - Strickmoden für alle Länder
Trikotagen - Strümpfe
Spezialität Angora-u. Kamelhaardecken
Prager - Johann - Waisenhausstrasse
—Woolens Underwear Blankets—

FRANKFURT a/M.

Bakers & Confectioners
EDMUND SCHAAN
Bäckerei - Conditorei, Gegr. 1810
Wilhelmsnöher Str. 160. Tel. 42366
Fil. Altegasse 1. Tel. 28034
Gr. Eschenheimerstr. 17. Tel. 28037
Gr. Landgrasse 15. Tel. 28035
Töngesgasse 40. Tel. 28036

Uhren-Schmuck-Bestecke-Trauringe
CLOCKS
Hans Pletzsch
Fahrgasse Ecke Töngesgasse
Nähe Constabler Wache

COCOA ROAST BARLEY
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M.
Börnestr. 18 Tel. 25992
Brückenstrasse 70
Herzogstrasse 26 Tel. 66088
empfehlen ihren guten
KAKAO, MALZKAFFEE usw.

SUITINGS
Tuchlager Fränkel
Stift Strasse 7, I
Englische und deutsche Stoffe

HANNOVER

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupenstr. 16/17 Tel. 24437
BETTEN KLEIDERSTOFFE
UNTERZEUGE WÄSCHE STRUMPFE
Fresh Fish and Canned Fish
Fische und Feinkost
ILONA BOCK
Langensalzastrasse 22
Auf sämtlichen Wochenmärkten anwesend

Porcelain
W. WEITZ
PORZELLAN-KRISTALL
Georgstr. 28 Tel. 37168

LEIPZIG

Ironmongers
F. Otto Müller
Königsplatz 2 u. 3
Tel 22994, 27515
ALLE GERÄTE FÜR KÜCHE UND HAUS

Developing and Printing
PHOTO—WINTER
LEIPZIG C 1 SCHILLERSTR. 1
Petersstr. 17
Hotel Stadt Rom a. Hbf.
Merseburgerstr. 75
Entwicklungs-u. Kopieranstalt

MAGDEBURG

MEN'S HOSIERS
Albert Widdig
Magdeburg / Alte Ulrichstr. 18
Fernruf 32372 / Gegründet 1886
Herren-Wäsche
Spezial-Geschäft / Eigene Maßanfertigung
Ein kleiner Laden in dem man gut bedient wird

Linens - Cottons - Trousseaux
Peter Georg Palis
Otto v. Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
WANTS TO SEE YOU!

COAL COKE WOOD
GEBR. BUCH
Wittenbergerstr. 17, Handelshafen liefern:
Briketts, Koks, Holz und alle übrigen Brennmaterialien
Tel. 24907

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
FRANZ KÜHLE
Hohepfortestr. 55 Tel. 24794
OBST u. GEMÜSE
ff Hausschlachtewurst
Neu aufgenommen: DONATH APFELSAFT

HAIRDRESSERS
Gustav Liebetruth
PFAZER STR. 12
Frisiersalon für Damen u. Herren
Spez. DAUERWELLEN

MÜNCHEN

Architects & Builders
PAUL BÖHMER
Architekturbüro u. Bauunternehmung
München 19, Aibiingerstr. 2. Tel. 61600
Ausführung von
Neu- u. Umbauarbeiten jeder Art

HAIRDRESSERS
DAMEN UND HERRENFRISEUR
Dauerwellen, Transformationen, Parfümerien
Franz Kuschnigg
Sparkassenstr. 9. Tel. 22923

NÜRNBERG

Bavarian Sports Shoes
Echt Bayer. handgewogenes Sportschuhe
Gr. 36/42, Nr. 13-, 90/96, Nr. 19- und alle anderen Schuhwaren preiswürdig. Bei Nichtgefall. Umt. od. Geld zk. excl. Porto! Versand ab Lager Nürnberg A. Bayer. Schuhvertrieb Gottlieb Mayer Am Sand 1

HABERDASHERY
HERREN-ARTIKEL
Herren - Ober - Unterwäsche
Kragen - Krawatten
KARL MÜLLER
Lorenzer Strasse 22

LINEN DRAPERS
JOHANNA ARNET
Nürnberg-A. Ludwigstr. 41, II
Tel. 22059
Weisswaren, Wäsche, Strümpfe, Schlafdecken Jede Anfertigung nach Mass unter Garantie.

PFORZHEIM

A Cleanser for Commutators
KONTAKTRON
das bester Reinigungsmittel für Kollektoren und Schleifringe
Preis: 1 Kg—16.20
½ Kg—9.-, ¼ Kg—5.40
MARKON-INDUSTRIE, Pforzheim

LINEN DRAPERS
Erstklassige Daunendecken und Tischwäsche. Anfertigung kompletter Braut- und Kinderausstattungen
Betten und Matratzen
FRIEDRICH BREUSCH
Metzgerstr. 7 Tel. 985

PFORZHEIM

QUALITY FURNITURE
Vertrieb der bewährten Nagolder Qualitätsmöbel in allen modernen Holzarten und Ausführungen. Zeichnungen und Musterhölzer z. Verfügung. Mäss. Preise. Zahlungserleicht. Möbel- und Polsterwarenhandlung.
SCHÖTTLE, Pforzheim, Waisenhausplatz

MILLINERS
Umarbeitung getragener Hüte sowie Neuanfertigung nach neuesten Modellen
Individuelle Bedienung. Billige Preise
B. GEIGER
Baumstrasse 2 III. Ecke Leopoldsplatz

FLORISTS
BLUMENHAUS KRAMER
Pforzheim Industriehaus
Blumenspenden zu allen Gelegenheiten, bei pünktlicher Bedienung
Eigene Kulturen

PLAUEN I. V.

COAL DEALERS
KOHLEN, BRIKETTS
empfiehlt in besten Qualitäten frei Haus
ERDMANN GROH
Inh. Helene Groh Gegründet 1872
Schloss Str. 2 Tel. 1344

RASTATT

PRINTERS
K. & H. Greiser G.m.b.H.
liefert gute und preiswerte
Drucksachen
Verlangen Sie Angebote
Kaiserstrasse

STETTIN

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND SWEDISH LESSONS
W. G. WEICHERT
Falkenwalderstr. 31, Eing. Friedrich-Karlstr.
Deutscher, englischer und schwedischer Sprachunterricht

REMOVAL CONTRACTORS
CARL FREESE NACHF.
Spezial — Möbeltransportgeschäft
Breslauerstr. 6 Tel. 36368/69

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

H. BONEFAAS PLEIN 18
BATAVIA - BANDOENG
Outfits for India and Holland. Woollen Underwear: Flannel Nightdresses and Pyjamas. Sheets, Pillowcases, Towels, Teacloths, etc. Bathmats, Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths.

Architect-Contractor
Aannemer's Bedrijf
Undertakes Repairs
H. J. BAARSLAG, JR.
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

E. PALACHE
INSURANCE ALL BRANCHES
N. V. de Nederlanden v 1845
Frankenstr. 82 Tel. 552338

ITALY

FLORENCE

OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 VIA VECCHIETTI
English and American Groceries
Childprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS - STATIONERY

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Attractive Autumn Novelties
What lady is not fond of pretty underwear?

AMONG the autumn novelties just arrived at Twilfit there are many charming articles, which you ought to see. You will be sure to like them, not least on account of the low prices.

Twilfit
NYBROGATAN 11

Lagersons
SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
Established in 1874
Stockholm Göteborg

OSCAR BERG'S KONDITORI
Established 1863
Manufacturers of high class Chocolates and Sweets
14 Regeringsgatan; 28 Sturegatan

GUSTAF ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 73380. N. 2925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
HAMNGATAN 5 A *Only goods of Quality*

Teneriffa-Magasinet
Biblioteksgatan 5
Real Laces *Embroideries*

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
SUPERIOR MAKE
CARL HELLBERG
SLUSSPLAN 9. Tel. 8083

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

JUST YOUR TASTE!
You will find
A Smart Jersey or the latest material for a dress or suit at
Wennerströms
Drottningg. 43 och 45

J. F. BROMS & SON
Established 1845
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN
FANCY GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, FRUIT, CHOCOLATES BISCUITS, etc.

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm Kungsgatan 5

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
BOLLWERK 15

meer meubles berne furniture

NEUE RABBENTHALSCHULE
BERNE SWITZERLAND
Kindergarten for Boys
Primary School and Girls
The object of the school is to help each child to think intelligently. Unfoldment of good is its aim. Small classes and individual teaching give opportunity for interesting application of newly discovered abilities and interests. The school atmosphere is one of joy and helpfulness. — We advertise only in "The Christian Science Monitor"
Schoolhouse: Oberweg 7
Secretary's Office, Neuengasse 28

Hoch-Schuhe
„Au Dock"
Marktgasse 13 Bern

TAILOR
for Ladies and Gentlemen
JEAN FRINTZ
Schanzenbergstrasse 32
near Kursaal
Tel. Chr. 23.69

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54 BERN
Complete price range of quality radios, portable radios, etc.
Atwater Kent, Majestic, Philips, etc.
Ask for free trial in your home.

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality, and style. Large assortment of fur coats.
Kramgasse 19

DINNER SETS
Wwe. Christeners Erben
Berne 58 Kramgasse

WATCHES,
GOLD *and* SILVERWARE
Large assortment
Zigerli & Cie
Spitalgasse 14

Marie Christen
EXCELLENT STOCKINGS
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
fountain pens, visiting cards

A. RUO

Europe, Africa, Australia, New Zealand

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

GUYE-ROSSELET
Rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de voyage
Reparations
Leather Goods, Umbrellas, Repairs

Booksellers—Stationers

DELACHAUX & NIESTLE S. A.
rue de l'Hopital

ST. GALLEN

STELLE GESUCHT
In Bureau oder für Reise oder als Einzüger für Versicherungs-gesellschaft oder ähnliche Beschäftigung. Vorzugsweise in St. Gallen oder Ostschweiz. Langjährige Erfahrung, erstklassige. Referenzen. Jacob Frei, Hungerbühlstr. 6, St. Gallen. Post wanted in insurance office, or would travel.

ST. GALLER WURSTSPECIALITÄTEN
Chacuterie J. NIEDERER Butcher
Mail orders filled promptly
Speisergasse 27 Tel. 678

WINTERTHUR

Für kommenden Herbst und Winter empfehle ich Meine neu assortierte Auswahl in
Damen- und Herrenkleiderstoffen
English Genre
Zu Besuch ins Haus bin ich stets gerne bereit
E. Lutz, Platzenstrasse 29 Tel. 30.40
DRAPERY

ZURICH

R. HUSNER
SCHIFFLÄNDE 8, b. BELLEVUE
Mercerie, Bonneterie, Stockings
SILK UNDERWEAR
All Knitted Goods for Gentlemen and Ladies

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
J. KAUFMANN
RAMISTRASSE 3
SELECTED CHOICE

REFORMHAUS
MUNSTERHOF
First-Class Victuals . . . Good Food

FURS (*Pelze*)
Jackets and Mantles from the simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices. Remodelling and repairs.
Mrs. FREY-SCHALLER
Schiffländе 24, I, Zurich 1.

Alkoholfreies Restaurant
MÜNZPLATZ, ZÜRICH I
Meals at any time
Man: Miss Stucki

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

CLEGHORNS
For LOVELY INEXPENSIVE
SILK MATERIALS
CLEGHORN & HARRIS Ltd
DEPARTMENTAL STORES
Cape Town, Durban, Pt. Elizabeth

FINE SHOES
at a popular price

Pearce's Shoe Store
56 Plein Street Tel. Cen. 5184
Phone 666 Woodstock — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers Cleaners & Dyers

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN ST. Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
POST TOASTIES

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa:
Mansion House Chambers
9 Adderley Street, Cape Town
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour Printers
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone Cen. 4094, Cape Town, Box 868

G. H. FAIREY
Grocery and Provision Merchant
Hardware, Drapery, Stationery, etc.
c/r Station Road and 2nd Avenue
KENILWORTH
Telephone 1184 Claremont
Daily deliveries, Mowbray to Plumstead.

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR 2nd floor, Remington Buildings 96 George St. Tel Cen. 6033
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

Louise Moss
For Smart Up-to-date Millinery
157 Longmarket St

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to measure.
26, Church Street Telephone 2360 Cen.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
HARVEY GREENACRE & CO., Ltd.
THE COMPLETE STORE
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
Branches at Ladysmith & Kokstad.

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
HOME FURNISHERS
513-515 WEST ST. Ph. 3299 Central

Mitchell Park Tea Room
(Town Depot) 8 Mercury Lane
Cakes, Pastries, Birthday and Wedding Cakes — Assorted Sandwiches Picnic Hampers
Catering in all its branches undertaken.
Proprietors: ADELINE WALLACE & EILEEN NICHOLSON
Telephone "One Ate" 18

REGAL CYCLE Co. Ltd.
The Cycle Firm of Repute
Branches & Agents Throughout Africa
Mail Orders Filled
47 LONG STREET CAPE TOWN
Telegrams "Regal"

STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. WEST STREET.

HENWOODS
CENTRAL WEST ST.
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

Florida Road Stores
HOLDEN & CO.
High Class Groceries and Provision Merchants
279 Florida Rd. Tel. Stam. 3887 and 3890

THE IDEAL STORE
Groceries and Provisions
(Opposite Borough Market)
237 Pine Street Telephone 1520
We Stock Euzol Manufacturing Co.'s Products.

FLOWERS
Cut Fresh Daily—
BOUQUETS—PRESENTATION BASKETS
A Speciality
FLORETTE
340 WEST STREET Phone 3384

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
Phone Dbn. North 180
THE QUEENS BRIDGE — P. O. UMGANI

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Given
Phone 2017 256 Stanford Hill Road

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
57 Field St. (Next to Stuttafords) Ph. 4404

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD., Club Arcade, DURBAN
Port Elizabeth .....Box 2
Bloemfontein .....Box 583
East London .....Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

COMBER-TANDY SPORTS Ltd.
435 WEST STREET (Next Hendersons)
For:—ALL SPORTS GOODS
Speciality TENNIS RACQUETS
Phone 588
FLORAL DEPARTMENT
For:—CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, Etc. (Fresh Daily) Phone 4520

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 1491

JOHANNESBURG

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
Ladies' Costumiers and Outfitters
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd
Sacke's Bldgs. 25 JOUBERT STREET

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church. Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central.

TRANSVAAL CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE LTD.
For Guaranteed New Laid Eggs
Every egg tested and guaranteed perfect. Write or call, 6 de Villiers Street. Phone 33-6007. P. O. Box 7191.

"DERA"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
PERMANENT WAVING EXPERTS
72a Kerk Street, opp. Public Library
Phone 2445 Central

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 837
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
P. O. BOX 6037 PHONE JEPPE 363

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS

Have the Best in
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
and Pay Less at
R. V. WELLS
PRESIDENT AND VON BRANDIS STREETS

PIETERMARITZBURG

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 177 Phone 3192

PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT & DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent & Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

VEREENIGING

CAFE MIGNON
All meals served.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. E. M. S. STEYN
Market Avenue Phone 00190

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

RESIDENTIAL
The Grand
HINDLEY ST. TEL. 594
Full Tariff from 8/- per day
All home comforts
Garage Service Continuous
Close Tram —Train—Main Streets

BRISBANE

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY—for SERVICE

QUEENSLANDERS
place your insurance with
BRITISH TRADER'S INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Equitable Life Buildings, Queen Street
A. FRANK ISLEY, *Manager*, Brisbane

"DRUMBORISK"
233 Vulture St. East, South Brisbane
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA
Board and residence, travelling; public and permanent; tariff moderate; meals optional; garage. Telephone J-2847.
MRS. H. CARLETON, Proprietress.

Buy your
New Tyres and Nonskid Retreads
from
SIGNAL RUBBER Co. Ltd.
547-549 QUEEN STREET. BRISBANE

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Central 4746 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

MERRIMAC MODES
CHARLES MCGRATH
LONDON STORES BUILDING
cr. Bourke & Elizabeth Sts.
MELBOURNE
Room 709, 7th Floor (Next Jack Cade Studio)
DESIGNERS AND MAKERS OF EXCLUSIVE WEARING APPAREL.

ELECTRICIAN
-C.E.APPLEBY
POWER AND LIGHTING.....
.....INSTALLATIONS
ESTIMATES GIVEN
71 LEICESTER ST. PRESTON-JW 2403

BEACH BROS.
FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN
Phone Haw. 3651 at all hours
Art Floral Work
All garden requisites
522 BURKE ROAD CAMBERWELL

Miss G. V. Ansett
Marcelene Beauty Shoppe
Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Road)
Camberwell Phone W3779

Tel C 11489
Illustrated Typing

A development of the public typiste's Service to the Business Community.
Also General Typing
MSS Copied, Duplicating
MISS E. M. TAPNER
20 Queen St., Melbourne

MRS. E. WILLIAMS
MILLINERY
RENOVATING
SPOKE STITCHING
2d a yard
Room 8 Floor 6 Nicholas Bldgs. C1

AN ANNOUNCEMENT
The famous MYER EMPORIUM HAIR and BEAUTY SALON is now under the management of
Miss ANNETTE JUNOR
Best possible service. Phone Cent. 10828

Regency Café
GOOD FOOD
GOOD SERVICE
HOME COOKING
REASONABLE COST
REGENT PLACE, off Collins St. CITY

AUSTRALIA

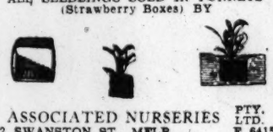
MELBOURNE
(Continued)

G. C. SINGLETON & Co.
CLEANING CONTRACTORS

Carpet Specialists
Planning, Renovating, Sewing, Shampooing, without removal.
Sydney B-3788
Melb. F5619
Perth B5645
Proprietors
SINGLETON'S SERVICE SOAP

The Wentworth
COLLINS STREET C1
EVERYTHING FOR YOU RGARDEN
Opposite Town Hall
TELEPHONE F5969
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances.
Open every day till Midnight and on Sundays till 9:30.

IDEAL----!
ALL SEEDLINGS SOLD IN PUNNETS (Strawberry Boxes) BY



ASSOCIATED NURSERIES PTY. LTD.
82 SWANSTON ST., MELB. F 6415
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR GARDEN.

COOPER'S
Sports Wear
Evening Frocks
Millinery
381 Burke Road CAMBERWELL W 3704

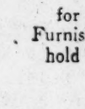
NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

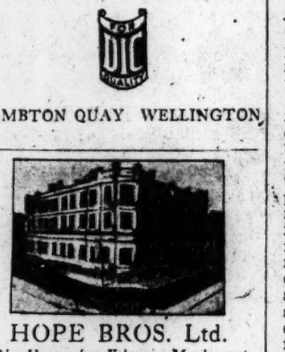
HAVE THE BEST
Instal an Exide in your car
England's Best Battery, Reasonably Priced.
Exide BATTERY and ELECTRICAL SERVICE STATION
134 WORCESTER ST. (Opp. C. A. A.)
J. Swindley, Proprietor Tel. 37-921

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values



LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON



HOPE BROS. Ltd.
The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
83-85 CUBA STREET Phone 22.686

Stewart Dawson's Ltd.
Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

Ferguson & Osborn Ltd.
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

SCOULLARS
FOR SERVICE
THE SCOULLAR CO LTD. WELLINGTON
For Furniture That Is Better

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

'PHYLISS EARLE BEAUTY SHOPPE"
Hair Dressing in All Its Branches
McDonald Permanent Waving
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

CITY DAIRY
BURLINGTON ARCADE
CORNER CUBA AND DIXON STREET
For Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Bread, Tea, Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks. Milk Tokens.

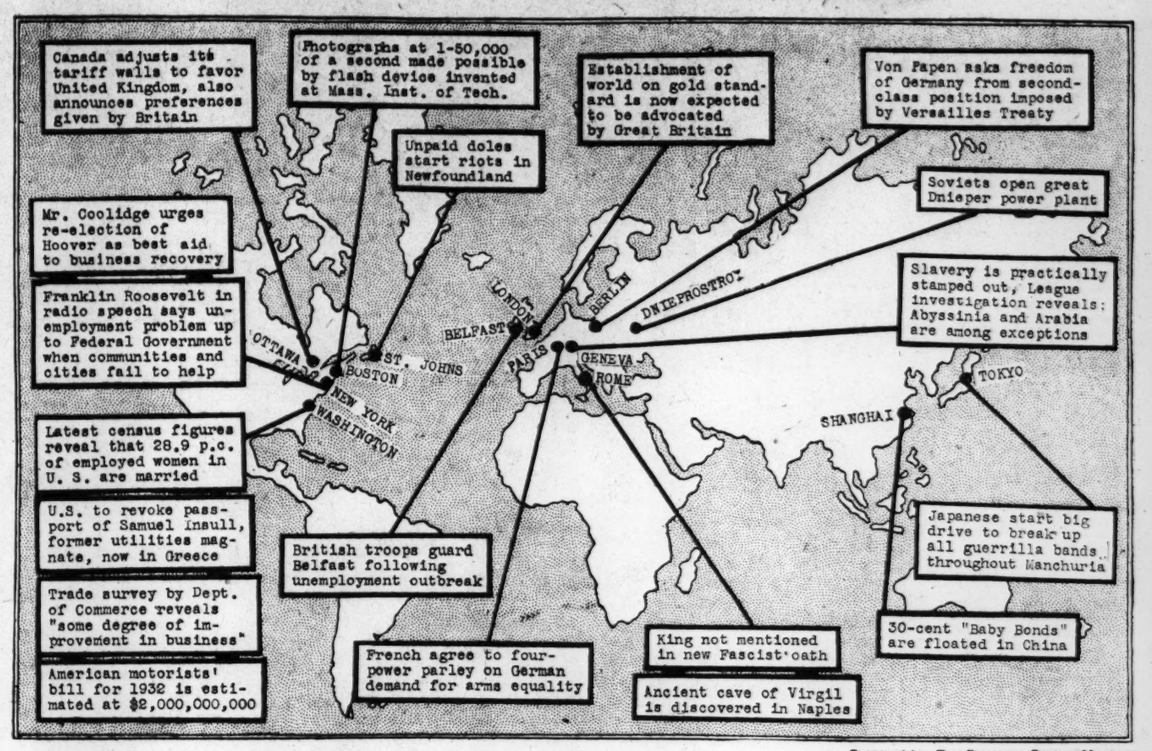
E. C. Russell & Coy.
High Class Grocers
Green Grocers, Florists, etc.
241 CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON

Electric House Wiring
Lamp shades and standards
Radio and Electrical repairs
G. G. MacQUARRIE
120 WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON, N. Z.

J. W. COCKSEDGE
High Class Tailor
Room 201, 2nd Floor, D. I. O. Building
Phone 45-582—25.711 WELLINGTON

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada adjusts its tariff walls to favor United Kingdom, also announces preferences given by Britain
Photographs at 1-50,000 of a second made possible by flash device invented at Mass. Inst. of Tech.
Establishment of world on gold standard is now expected to be advocated by Great Britain
Von Papen asks freedom of Germany from second-class position imposed by Versailles Treaty
Unpaid doles start riots in Newfoundland
Soviets open great Dnieper power plant
Mr. Coolidge urges re-election of Hoover as best aid to business recovery
Slavery is practically stamped out, League investigation reveals: Abyssinia and Arabia are among exceptions
Franklin Roosevelt in radio speech says unemployment problem up to Federal Government when communities and cities fail to help
Latest census figures reveal that 28.9 p.c. of employed women in U. S. are married
U.S. to revoke passport of Samuel Insull, former utilities magnate, now in Greece
British troops guard Belfast following unemployment outbreak
Japanese start big drive to break up all guerrilla bands throughout Manchuria
Trade survey by Dept. of Commerce reveals "some degree of improvement in business"
French agree to four-power parley on German demand for arms equality
King not mentioned in new Fascist oath
30-cent "Baby Bonds" are floated in China
American motorists' bill for 1932 is estimated at $2,000,000,000
Ancient cave of Virgil is discovered in Naples
OTTAWA
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
ST. JOHNS
BELFAST
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
DNIEPROSTROY
GENEVA
ROME
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fair Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

A SMALL fruit orchard which had done little more for its owner than provide him with fresh and preserved fruit for the year, and gifts for friends and neighbors, has proved, this year, an unexpected source of happiness.

Many gifts of fruit have returned in the form of vegetables and other commodities, most acceptable at a time of reduced income. One woman with a fruit drier returned some of the fruit, nicely dried. A grateful photographer brought some beautiful photographic post cards. A friend with a small car has carried fruit to distributing agencies for the needy, and done numerous helpful errands in exchange for her own share of fruit. A clay shop manager, as a return gift, has given a member of the orchardist's family a yearned-for opportunity for modeling and firing.

The joy with which all these exchanges were made has been more valuable to the orchardist and his family than the most profitable market for the fruit.

The times when it is necessary to be mutually helpful to one another are not hard times.

Brevities

Greensboro Daily News: The major trouble with Germany's "vest pocket" battleships is that they have to be paid for out of the pants pocket.

Los Angeles Times: "What are the powerful unseen forces?" asks a radio orator. Well, an unseen odor of bacon can lift a strong man out of bed.

Boston Herald: Among other things a man is likely to find in an old vest at this season is himself.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HOW well it would be if men would but exercise their thoughts as they do their bodies, and take as much pains for virtue as they do for pleasure.—SENECA.

In Lighter Vein

Not Up to Date

The commercial traveler had been obliged to remain in a small town for the night on account of the effects of a heavy rainstorm on the railway.

At breakfast the next morning the storm still raged. As the waitress came from the kitchen bearing his order the traveler turned on her and remarked:

"What a terrible storm! It certainly looks like the flood."

"The what?"

"The flood. You've read of the flood and the ark landing on Mount Ararat, surely."

"No, mister," returned the waitress. "I haven't seen a paper for three days."—*Forbes Magazine.*

It Was Finally Explained

The new maid, fresh from the country, was receiving her first assignment.

"Among other purchases you will need to get a griller for the kitchen," said the butler.

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the girl. "Not one of those things."

"Do you happen to know what a griller is?" the butler asked, politely.

"I certainly do," retorted the maid. "It's one of those big monkeys they have at the zoo. And if you're going to have one of them in the kitchen, I'm leaving—now."

Feminine Slant

"So your wife is going in for politics, eh?" said the neighbor.

"Yes," sighed the meek one, "she's gone down town now to get a new hat to throw into the ring."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

True

Boss: "You ask high wages for a man with no experience."

Applicant: "Well, sir, it's much harder work when you don't know anything about it."—*Good Hardware.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable" in I Corinthians 15: 19—This sentence has long been read as though "only" applied to "in this life," but a close examination of the Greek text has resulted in a growing unity of sentiment among scholars that "only" is correctly taken with "we have hope." We, therefore, translate the Greek literally: "If in this life we have only hope (i. e., hope without faith or understanding) in Christ. . . ."

Weymouth renders the passage: "If in this present life we have a hope resting on Christ, and nothing more. . . ." He adds the footnote: "The order of the words will not allow the connexion of this phrase 'and nothing more' (rendered by 'only') with 'life.' The meaning is not 'in this life only,' but 'a delusive hope, and that only,' with no fulfillment.

The Abingdon Bible Commentary agrees that the order of the Greek words argues against attaching "only" to "in this life," adding that "hope in this special sense belongs essentially to this life and not to the future state." This commentary offers this rendering: "If we are men that have had our hope in Christ in this life, and nothing more . . ."

The Revised Version has it: "If we have only hoped in Christ in this life, we are of all men most pitiable."

With this evidence, then, it would seem right and proper to read this passage in the Authorized Version with enough pause after "life" to indicate that "only" belongs to "hope."

"The last enemy that shall be destroyed" in I Corinthians 15: 26—The Greek verb καταργῶ (katargo), here rendered "destroy," means literally "to make idle, inoperative," and so "to abolish"; and is translated "abolished" in II Timothy 1: 10. Incidentally, the same Greek verb is used with reference to the unfruitful fig tree which "cumbereth the ground" (Luke 13: 8); in other words, "makes" the ground on which it stands "inactive" and useless.

"Blessed is the man that endureth temptation" in James 1: 12—The Greek word πειρασμός (peirasmos) here (as in I Peter 1: 6 and elsewhere) translated "temptation" means literally "trial." A literal translation of the words would be, "Blessed is the man who is patient under trial, for when he is proved . . ."

Emmaus—Preferably *Eh-may'-us* (*e* as in get, *a* as in ace, *u* as in circus).

Misconstrue—Webster's preference is for accent on the second syllable, *mis-kon'-stroo* (*i* as in it, *o* as in cod, *oo* as in food).

Guillotine—*Gil'-o-teen* (*i* as in it, *o* as in obey, *ee* as in feet).

Dissolution, illusion, delusion, assiduously—Guard against the tendency to sound the *u* as *oo*.

Wholly—Preferably *hole'-ly*, the sounding of the two *l*'s distinguishing the word from "holy," which is sounded *ho'-ly*.

Efface—First *e* is short, *eh-face'*.

Tenacity—The *e* is as in create, *te-nas'-ih-ty*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

All Nature

Ant Bear

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a creature of hot countries of South America which wears its own sunshade.

Anteaters are curious animals, and of the group which contains both big and little members, the ant bear or great anteater of northern and central South America, is perhaps the most unusual. While it rests in some sunny field it looks much like a forkful of hay tossed aside by a farmer, for when the sun's rays are hotest the creature holds its long bushy tail high over its back for protection. It makes no burrow.

The sunshade tail isn't the only odd part of this creature, for as its whiplike long tongue flicks about the ant hill gathering up the insects we notice the long tapering snout. The snout seems to be appropriately constructed for, in accordance with the habits of the anteater, it sheaths and moistens the sticky tongue after each mouthful of ants. Long, powerful fore claws are used to rip through the colonies of termites and ants.

The ears and eyes of the ant bear have become smaller through little use. Because of the animal's diet, teeth are not necessary, and so these have disappeared entirely.

The hair is long and grayish, and the blackness of the breast narrows into a stripe which runs to the top of the shoulders.

An average ant bear is about six feet long. Its home is the vast swampy savannas and humid tropical forests. Nowhere are anteaters numerous, and they are not likely to be very common. Though naturally timid, slow, and inoffensive, they have great power in the long fore claws, and the thick wiry coat cannot be penetrated by teeth no matter how sharp.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

8

It seemed incredulus that a man could speak so contemptably of his job. He was given another chance however, and everybody, employer and employes alike, were kind of glad for his family's sake.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

For the Scrapbook

Italian Proverbs

Fire is not quenched by fire.

No one becomes poor through giving alms.

A good anvil does not fear the hammer.

For a web begun, God sends thread.

Don't bite till you know whether it is bread or a stone.

There is no worse robber than a bad book.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss certainly is getting Sponge and me all spruced up for the show—
And today he had me practice my sitting up—
And going to sleep—
And rolling over tricks.
So I guess he is expecting us to win some prizes all right.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Marshal N. Damon of San Francisco has traveled 900,000 miles aboard a ship and has never been to sea?

The United States Navy Department refers to a dirigible as an airship?

A small rear-engined English car carries its spare tire underneath the hood?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Generalities or Generalship?

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT as Democratic nominee for President has "made scores of vague promises, but always with safeguarding reservations," has "discussed vaguely" the origins of economic adversity, and "even more vaguely" what he would like to do after better times return, but "has maintained complete silence on the one question that is of supreme importance to every family in the land"—how to win the war against the depression. Thus spoke Mr. Ogden L. Mills, United States Secretary of the Treasury, at Chicago the other night.

And while the words were in his mouth, the Governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt, supplied fresh illustration of them in an address at Albany on unemployment relief. "Without offering specific proposals and dealing only with the broad issues involved," is the way one Democratic newspaper begins its summary of what the Governor said.

Where President Hoover has met economic recession with a whole program of specific and concrete moves to loosen credit, foster employment and afford relief, Mr. Roosevelt looks back over the scene with the advantage of hindsight and purports to tell what he would do differently. And yet how much differently?

"The primary duty rests on the community, through local government and private agencies, to take care of the relief of unemployment," he begins. Is not this exactly what President Hoover has been preaching from the beginning of the emergency relief work?

But "the obligation extends to the Federal Government itself if and when it becomes apparent that states and communities are unable to take care of the necessary relief work." This was explicitly recognized by President Hoover in February, 1931, and in the general relief appropriation bill he signed last spring.

Mr. Roosevelt protests because the National Government did not step in earlier to aid; but would he have had it intervene before it appeared—according to his own rule—that state and local means were overtaxed?

Mr. Roosevelt expresses his favor for public works as an aid to employment under certain circumstances. Governments should set up a long-range reserve of funds for this purpose. Agreed. The principal bill to this effect is the work of a Republican Senator, and in part the outgrowth of the Conference on Recent Economic Changes which Mr. Hoover sponsored when Secretary of Commerce. But the building of such a reserve must begin in times of ampler revenues.

As to the kind of construction to be encouraged immediately, the Governor indorses those which are "self-sustaining." Lexicographers and accountants may now debate in what way these differ from the "self-liquidating" works which Mr. Hoover approves and for which his Reconstruction Finance Corporation is lending money. Mr. Roosevelt deplores the Treasury deficit which prevents larger constructive appropriations; yet he has said no word in criticism of "pork barrel" and bonus proposals that would have made that condition worse.

Governor Roosevelt, it is true, declares for state systems of compulsory unemployment insurance and for federally coördinated state employment offices—projects which might be more enthusiastically considered but are not impossible under a Hoover administration. Finally, he supports child labor regulation, as does President Hoover, and indorses child welfare work—of which probably no more comprehensive agency exists than the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

If Governor Roosevelt wishes to convince the American people that he should displace President Hoover he ought either to prove that he has a superior set of general policies for the conduct of the nation or is prepared to apply existing policies by a better set of concrete methods than those of the Administration. On virtually every major question except the tariff Governor Roosevelt has adopted substantially the policies already in effect.

For the classroom tactician discussing a military problem, generalities may suffice. For the man in the field opposing an enemy, only generalship will answer. President Hoover has shown himself a conspicuously able commander in the battle against economic chaos. Which does the American people want, generalities or generalship?

Consumers Who Help Themselves

THE eighth biennial congress of the Consumers' Coöperative League, held late last month in New York, brought the coöperative movement again to the notice of the country. Some of the figures showing the size and extent of the movement are thought-provoking. For instance, there are in the United States 2000 consumers' coöperative societies; the 458 of these societies which are banded together in the league have a membership of 151,000 and a business turnover of $30,000,000; in the International Coöperative Alliance, embracing forty-two countries, there are 70,000,000 members and 1,000,000 employees in 230,000 societies which have a commodity distribution of $20,000,000,000 a year.

While blocs and organized minorities all over the world have been besieging their various capitals with pleas and demands for assistance; while different countries have been making experiments with dictatorships, socialization, and so forth, the coöperative movement has been working steadily and quietly to better conditions by self-help, for the fundamental of coöperation is that no one can really help us so well as ourselves. This movement holds that men must coöperate to mold the economic order nearer to the ideal—and sets about to do this.

An example is the credit structure which coöperators have built up in those countries where they have established themselves firmly, making their movement independent of outside banks. In the United States some of the member groups have been under heavy financial pressure during the last year. At the eighth congress plans were laid for a credit pool to assist weaker members of the league.

J. P. Warbasse, president of the Coöperative League, in a recent article in Coöperation, the league's organ, said:

> I am in favor of people solving these problems by the direct and natural method. I believe if they have not the intelligence, social genius and organizing ability to unite and produce and distribute for themselves for their own service, then they have not the capacity to control through a political mechanism the social performance of these services.

In this statement there is food for thought for everyone who imagines that the economic problems of the world can be solved by political help, socialization of industry, or any system of governmental ownership. The coöperator believes the economic machinery of the world will be simplified and perfected when men take a vital interest in the business of supplying their own needs and services. The growth of the movement, which is assuming great proportions throughout Europe, and which now has its foothold in the United States, will bear watching. Even those who object to coöperative buying and selling as a movement may yet learn much from the coöperators' self-reliance and independence of action.

Better Times and Barter

UNTIL international trade is revived, there is little hope of markedly better times. To reach the highest degree of comfort with the least amount of labor, it is obvious that each country can gain by specializing in what it can make most advantageously, whether due to natural advantages or to training and experience, and then exchanging those products for what it needs from abroad. Recent trade arrangements of one country, Sweden, give clear illustration of this economic fact. Venezuela exports oil and buys its matches. Sweden must import petroleum, but knows how to make fire sticks. Trade between those two countries clearly benefits both.

This advantage is so obvious that even with the restrictions of import quotas, foreign exchange rationing and high tariffs, trade cannot be stifled. England has coal to sell, but needs lumber. In Sweden again the situation is the reverse. In recent years the state-owned Swedish railroads have bought coal from Poland, because it was cheaper, but now they have returned to British coal because payment is accepted in the form of wooden pit props. Even with the Ottawa agreements in force, it is expected that Great Britain will seek special trade treaties with the Scandinavian countries, as foreshadowed by the special exhibit of British goods at Copenhagen and the visit to the north of the two British princes.

Sometimes these barters take unexpected forms. Persia, for instance, needs railroad materials for its new line between the Gulf of Persia and the Caspian Sea, and to pay for Swedish-built locomotives and cars, it has this autumn sent a cargo of Persian-made carpets to Stockholm. To manage the exchange a special Swedish-Persian trading company has been formed, and from Teheran a Persian diplomat, Dr. Hossein Khan Ghadimy, has this summer come to Stockholm. Recent archæological finds prove that over a thousand years ago the northern vikings traded overland with Persia, and once more history repeats itself.

Telephones That Travel

IN THE matter of public telephones, Frenchmen, so notoriously individualistic, have shown a Communistic streak. Parisians, report says, simply will not recognize, in this one respect, the difference between *meum* and *teum*, so instruments and directories disappear from booths with disconcerting regularity.

M. Jean Chiappe, Prefect of Police, blames it on the Revolution, which seems a bit rough on Danton, Robespierre and Company, already burdened with loads of responsibilities of not too agreeable memory. But the astute head of police makes out an ingenious case.

Three years ago, according to an article in the New York Times, the Municipal Council installed 2000 up-to-the-minute public telephones throughout Paris, but the "depletion" made the service so expensive that it was discontinued. Committees of investigation visited other countries, only to report that there was no difference in the systems with the slight exception that instruments and directories just did not vanish.

Whereupon Parisians desirous of seeing the service restored sought the advice of the authorities, among them, of course, M. Chiappe, to whom all good Parisians make complaint about anything and everything, from the stoppage of the public pneumatic clocks along the boulevards to the increasing number of pet poodles which clutter up the shady promenades on the Avenue des Champs-Elysées.

Said M. Chiappe to the delegation of City Councilors, "You can't do anything about it until you change Frenchmen over."

> Your telephones and books were not destroyed in a spirit of vandalism, but because their parts were needed for something else. . . . His neighbor's property the Frenchman usually respects as he would like to have his own respected, but he regards all public property as his own, to do with as he pleases, and has always done so ever since the Revolution, which taught him that it was.

One suspects that M. Chiappe was having his little joke and not indulging in subtle propaganda for the Royalists.

The real reason, of course, is that Parisians, refusing to be hurried, hid away the newfangled contraptions, preferring to do their telephoning by the mysterious method formerly in vogue when one spoke onto a sort of receiving board. This had two advantages. The charm of suspense whether connection would ever be made, and the certainty that, in any event, its achievement would be leisurely.

The Right to Work

A GROUP of young Oxford graduates has this summer been touring the seaside towns of Great Britain with a revue-concert party organized by Mr. Giles Playfair, the son of the famous actor-producer, Sir Nigel Playfair.

Encouraged by their success with seaside audiences, this party, known as the "Oxford Blazers," has taken a theater in the West End of London in order to introduce its members to a wider public. The "Oxford Blazers" have on the whole been warmly welcomed by the metropolis, but several letters have been written to the press arguing that in times like the present it is unjust that these young men should take work from professional players who depend on the stage for a living.

The reply of these enterprising young people is simple. They are not taking work from professionals, because but for them the theater they occupy would now be dark; they are actually providing employment for the theater employees, and the professional actresses whom they include in their party; and if their attraction is a success, they are, by stimulating a general interest in the theater, helping to form an atmosphere suitable to the putting on of new productions, and the consequent making of new jobs. Moreover, some members of the "Oxford Blazers" are doubtless thinking of taking up the stage as a profession, and are using the present production as a stepping-stone to bigger things.

But the complaints have a wider interest than is at first sight apparent. They spring out of a conviction, which is at the moment very general, that those who are rich enough to live without working are doing society a disservice if they take up remunerative employment. Whatever may be the remedy for the economic difficulties of the world, it cannot reside in a theory that would automatically make every well-off person idle. Artificially depriving the world of the services and abilities of a large number of people cannot possibly improve the economic situation.

Hazing's Numbered Days

ANNOUNCEMENT by Simmons College that "group meetings" to make freshmen feel at home have supplanted "hazing" calls attention to the fact that this time-honored college sport is losing ground. And Simmons carries the movement a step farther than have most colleges to date.

Serious-minded students who compose college and university student government boards are realizing more and more the childishness of such practices. And this realization is indirectly the result of student opinion as a whole.

Although in some instances reductions in or abandonment of hazing have been the result of official edicts, the students themselves have, to a large extent, given motivating force to this progressive step. Whole or partial abolishment of the practice has been variously proposed or enacted by such groups as Rake Paleæopitus, Dartmouth student governing body; the Interfraternity Conference of 1929; the Amherst student government group; and the student body of the San Diego State Teachers' College. Other fraternity and college groups have also taken steps to do away with hazing. In some cases the painful part of initiations has been eliminated while humorous antics remain.

It is not only the forbearance from ridiculing the new arrival but the desire to make her feel at home which characterizes the Simmons plan as indicating an entirely new step. For even a "laissez faire" neglect may hardly be called a welcome to the incoming student. Whether through organized meetings or merely democracy among upper and lower classmen, as found at Harvard and certain other colleges, the freshman is more likely to make his or her initial steps certain if a desire to help is evinced on the part of alleged superiors. May not the caliber of the individual student be expected to improve proportionably with the further development of such methods as those adopted by Simmons?

To those members of "the old guard" who insist on prefacing all their remarks concerning the younger generation with "now when I was a boy"; to that group of elders who find today's youth on a downward trend; and to those old "grads" whose tales of hazing are many and varied, this movement away from childish pranks and brutality should serve as an eye-opener. Certainly progress of this kind marks today's college man and woman as serious young persons who are very definitely preparing themselves for the complex social and economic problems of later life by recognizing to a greater extent the necessity of helping the other fellow.

Editorial Notes

Courtlandt Otis, president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, has told President Hoover that the immediate purpose of that organization is to persuade 50,000,000 American men and women to vote in the coming election. And let us hope that 50,000,000 Americans won't be wrong.

Mr. Calvin Coolidge marvels that his name should be mentioned as often as any important position is open. But of course it isn't sheer kindness that makes the public seem overeager to save a former President from the ranks of the unemployed.

King George of Britain owns more than 700 clocks which he keeps at Buckingham, Windsor and Balmoral. Clocks are his hobby, of course, but they happily instance how the hobby may ride the man. King George is noted for being always on time.

One of the largest manufacturers of quilts in America announces day and night shifts, and a 300 per cent increase in production since August 1. Some busybody started the rumor, apparently, that cold nights are just around the corner.

Should Women Organize Apart From Men?

Yes

By VISCOUNTESS ASTOR

(Member of Parliament for the Sutton Division of Plymouth, Eng.)

IF THIS were the year 2000, I think the answer to this question would be No—for, on general principles, it would seem a foolish waste of effort to have men's societies and women's societies for any purpose whatever.

But this is not the year 2000. It is 1932; and to some extent people are still influenced by the ideas of the last century—one of which was that women were inferior creatures, who ought to be kept in their place.

I do not believe that men themselves realize how much sex prejudice they still have about women. Economically, women have equality in name only, and I think we can almost say that in politics too, though no one can blame the men entirely for it, since women are likewise prejudiced against their own sex, a majority of them still feeling, I believe, that they would rather have a man "do the job."

Let us look at the facts. In politics in Great Britain women have had their full enfranchisement only for four years. There are 615 Members of the House of Commons, and only 15 of these are women. There are no women in the House of Lords, and no women in the Government—not even as Undersecretaries. The women of Great Britain took enormous interest in the last election, and I believe that every M. P. would agree that his (or her) best workers were women. Yet, not a woman anywhere near the Cabinet, except as wives, and they do not count!

This all goes to show that if women have a special point of view—and I think in the main they have—they had better have organizations to help bring it to the surface, for the enlightenment of the men, who are apt to sit in darkness once the women have helped them to a seat.

What is true of politics is equally true of other things. In the professions women are still on the outskirts. Some of them, as individuals, do brilliantly; but they find all manner of barriers against them, and feel an acute need for professional organizations of their own to safeguard their position.

* * *

No one likes to multiply organizations. They are a positive plague in modern life. But it seems to me that these plagues must remain with us and do their needful work until things are in fact as equal as they now are in theory.

When I call organizations a plague, I do not mean to insult them. I belong to too many of them myself, and attend too many conferences and committees to be in any position to throw stones. But organizations provide, nevertheless, a roundabout way of getting things done, and it would be nice to see them disappear. I grant this to Mrs. Wintringham freely. But I maintain that the moment of seeing them wind themselves up is not here.

One thing, however, I feel strongly. Although separate organizations for women must exist, I am convinced that they ought not to be anti-man organizations. And they are not. The whole idea of the movement for women's freedom has been to win the fullest coöperation between men and women for the good of the whole community, and anything like sex antagonism—from whichever side—is on the wrong lines.

To do them justice, none of the women's organizations, so far as I know them (and my knowledge is pretty extensive!) possess any bias of this kind. They exist to help women, and they know that they cannot help women by injuring men. What is more—they know that they cannot help women without enlisting the help of men. Therefore, although sex prejudice provides the very reason for their existence, women do not themselves help to keep it alive.

In summing up we get this paradox: That separate women's organizations must go on existing in order to hasten the time when separate women's organizations need not exist. I am afraid, however, that that time is still far off; and indeed I believe that women are only just at the beginning of their fight for equality. I do not think we shall get real equality for a long time yet. Some women may never get it—for they do not want it. But those who care for moral, social and spiritual progress must work and not grow weary, even if the goal is not to be won in their lifetime.

No

By MRS. MARGARET WINTRINGHAM

(Former Member of Parliament for Louth, Lincolnshire, Eng.)

ON THE face of it, Lady Astor is in possession of the more popular side of this argument. Nine people out of ten, if asked the question contained in the title of this article, would answer yes without thinking twice. The tenth person, however, might think twice and, in so doing, might perceive that there exists another side.

Woman has, during the last half century, witnessed the close of an epoch. This was an epoch during which, under the influence of industrial and political changes, men and women underwent a period of separation from each other—when the advent of the machine and the advent of voting power threw commercial and political responsibility upon the shoulders of the man and left the woman temporarily out of the running of public affairs.

To emerge from this epoch required organization. Woman neither wanted, nor needed, to place herself in opposition to man—she never, indeed, contemplated the possibility of opposing him. But evolving circumstances demanded her presence beside man and, in order to fulfill her obligations to the common good, she must needs equip herself politically and economically as man was equipped.

* * *

Woman saw that man had already gained from his experience—or from a great part of it. During more than a couple of generations of practice in the making of democratic legislation and in the running of political and economic organizations, he had emerged into some understanding of his citizenship.

She saw that woman, on the other hand, had been confined to a much narrower sphere; that social and political and economic restrictions had hedged in her capacities and deprived her of practical public experience.

Therefore organization was necessary, and it had to be organization apart from man, since to organize with man would have defeated the primary object of organization—the need for woman to discover herself.

But that was only a phase; a kind of bridge over which it was necessary to pass from a stage of irresponsibility to one of full and responsible existence; and it is not wise to extend the bridge farther than is necessary.

We are emerging upon a period when segregation as applied to the sexes is no longer reasonable; when, appearing in the form of sex organizations, it is indeed almost dangerous. Organization among the members of the various political parties and professional and industrial groups will possibly always be necessary. But we have reached the stage when organization of women apart from men within these various groups is unprofitable for the simple reason that within any group, the interests of men and women should be, and indeed are—if only people would recognize it—identical.

To depart from this ideal, to linger, as it were, upon the bridge, is the worst thing woman can do for herself and for the community at the present time, because such lingering induces the deliberate shutting of eyes to the most urgent need of the moment—the need of recognizing men and women as workers who must be valued, paid and promoted upon merit rather than upon sex.

Facts have to be faced. Woman possesses the parliamentary vote not because she is a woman, but because she is a citizen, having interests equal to those of man in the welfare of the state. Woman serves in Parliament not as a woman but as a capable public servant. Woman, if called to sit upon a jury, ceases to be merely a woman and becomes at once an instrument of justice.

To men and women alike these matters have presented, during the last half century, a new order.

It will never again be possible, as it has been at other times, to meet world requirements by the expenditure of half man power. This generation needs the whole man; every future generation will need the whole man; and the whole man is available only when the combined qualities of both sexes are utilized in perfect balance—when men and women, unseparated even by the barriers of human organizations, come to know, and appreciate, and trust, and work with one another in fullest measure.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Regulation of Holding Companies

THE problem of the growth of the holding company for public utilities is more and more a matter of concern. The financial set-up of such companies is apt to be so complicated that it is almost impossible to judge their real condition. They have the opportunity, which some of them have used, to milk the operating companies for groups of insiders. There is a feeling that in certain cases the customers of operating companies are carrying a heavier load in charges than is warranted.

So there will be general interest in the important report of the National Power Commission that public control of such holding companies is "absolutely essential in the public interest." The service organization of these companies, the contracts between the operating companies and the parent organizations, and the issue of securities, all ought to come under public supervision, the power commission finds.

Here is a question that promises to be one of the major issues before Congress.—*Kansas City* (Mo.) *Star.*

What Hoover Has Done

THE true test of a statesman is made not in times of abounding prosperity, but in times of adversity and panic. His quality is proved when he must combat forces, political or economic or both, that are beyond control of his own Government. By his success in meeting those tests the fitness of Herbert Hoover for a second term as President should be judged. . . .

When it became evident that the country faced a major panic, that value of securities had suffered an unprecedented fall, Hoover began the work of reconstruction. On November 15, less than a month after the catastrophe began, he held a conference with a small group of industrial and labor leaders and government officials to plan revival of construction, to spur business and to coördinate government agencies with business. Four days later he conferred with bankers, railroad presidents and industrial chiefs, which arranged that railroads should push construction, that public works should be speeded up and that wages should be maintained. . . .

The United States was on the road to recovery when a new financial storm broke in Europe and swept across the Atlantic. . . . The causes of that second panic were abroad and in the main could be removed only by action of other nations, but the President did all that was possible for him to that end. He proposed a year's suspension of payments on reparations by Germany and by other nations to the United States, and that offer was accepted, but other events abroad aggravated the situation in the whole world.

The President then made plans for reconstruction of the United States without awaiting the rest of the world. He proposed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to place the financial resources of the Government at the service of distressed railroads, banks, insurance companies, mortgage companies. Congress responded. He proposed to increase and speed up federal public works. When the need grew he proposed to double the capital of the corporation. Congress again responded with stimulating effects on industry that are already evident. He proposed home loan banks to revive home building, and the law was passed. He called for more revenue to extinguish the deficit, and Congress voted taxes of more than $1,000,000,000 a year. Economy in government was effected to about half the amount that he proposed. . . .

As the result of Hoover's policy and leadership confidence is restored, industry is reviving, closed banks are reopening, few banks are closing, hoards are coming out of hiding, home owners are secured against loss of their homes. The American people are prepared by following Hoover's policy to prosper on the 90 per cent of their production which they consume, even though the 10 per cent which they export has shrunk two-thirds. Let Hoover go on and complete his program.—*Portland* (Ore.) *Oregonian.*

New York's New Broom

THERE may not be a wisecrack in a carload of Mayor McKees, but New York City is discovering that a mayor has other uses than presiding at banquets and wowing the city yokels with his wit. The new broom at the City Hall had hardly begun swishing about in the dark corners before it had swept $2,000,000 right into the treasury, and in these hard times that, in the classic phrase of Amos and Andy, is som'p'n.

This money is to be obtained largely from salaries of public officials. The Mayor cut his own salary, from $40,000 to $25,000, and has set $12,000 as the maximum for other officers under his control. When a printing firm with hitherto unassailable Tammany connections asked $114,750 for printing ballots, Mayor McKee turned the contract over to another firm offering to do the same work for $65,000.

Wall Street is so impressed by the new Mayor that, in less than thirty minutes, he was able to arrange a loan of between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 at ½ per cent cut in interest rates, which will save the city another $50,000 or so.

Meanwhile, the ex-Mayor's threatened appeal to the court of public opinion becomes even less menacing than when it was made. For there are few things which make the voters stand on their hind legs and cheer these days than the astonishing spectacle of a politician with consideration for the public purse.

The same thing could be done in almost any big American city. They all need only the man to do it. St. Louis could much better effect economies in the same field than to destroy her Zoo and her Art Museum, as she proposes doing.—*St. Louis* (Mo.) *Post-Dispatch.*